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NAVY

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TWENTIETH CENTURY SPECULATIONS.

Two novels with a purpose have just appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co. One of them is the story by Hall Caine entitled "The Christian," which has attracted so much attention in England; the other is "Equality," a sequel to Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Caine's story of London life presents a dreary picture of a community in which there would appear to be no choice except between a feverish and unwholesome devotion to pleasure, a still more exciting fanaticism, or a soul-dwarfing asceticism. If there were none in London save such as those whose portraits Mr. Caine draws with a master's hand, the gloomiest of prophecies would fall short of the reality in picturing the future of that doomed city with its strange mixture of "fashion, religion, gaiety, devotion, pride, depravity, wealth, poverty." Apparently Mr. Caine cannot find one wholesome Christian soul in all London to sit to him for a likeness, if we are to except his Mrs. Callender. His purpose is to show that the life of gay London is a hollow sham, that the Anglican church is "a chaos, a wreck of fragments without unity, principle or life," in which no man can find a foothold without accommodating his duty and his loyalty to his chances of a livelihood. It is a career, not a crusade, a "loving the thrones of the world and bowing down to the golden calf." The story presents a powerful and impressive picture of the hypocrisy of a social and political system based upon the substitution of the forms of religion for its realities.

Mr. Caine's volume is a wail of despair, for it suggests no remedy for the condition he condemns. Mr. Bellamy, on the other hand, assumes the role of the prophet, and his exaggerated and distorted presentation of the evils of to-day is for the purpose of giving a higher coloring to his roseate pictures of the era which the coming century is to see established. He elaborates a system of social order for the twenty-first century in which he finds a remedy for the ills of humanity, but it is to the last degree fanciful and has no warrant in anything we have thus far learned of human nature. The errors and eccentricities of our present society are ascribed by Mr. Bellamy to our false economic conditions. With these once remedied, the millennium will dawn, poverty and crime will disappear, the weapons of war will be seen only among the relics of antiquarian collections, the entire world will be united in one vast confederacy of peace, mechanical appliances will make life easy for all, and universal content will reign. Perhaps it is the weakness of the nineteenth century degenerate that prompts us to suggest that Mr. Bellamy's millennium is one that would tempt a large part of humanity to emigrate to some other and less well ordered planet; like the bad little boy who could only be content with the heaven his mother described, on condition that he should be allowed to go down to hell Saturday afternoons and play. Out of what elements Mr. Bellamy proposes to form the self-governing, self-regulating society he imagines, it is impossible to say, for they have never presented themselves thus far in human history.

In his "Looking Backward" the author introduced us to a young Boston millionaire who is supposed to fall into a hypnotic sleep in 1887 and to wake up in 2000, unchanged in body or mind after his one hundred and thirteen years of hibernation. In "Equality" the experiences of this young man, Julian West, among the Bostonians of 2000 are further elaborated and used as the medium for presenting the social and economic theories advocated by Mr. Bellamy, not only in his novels but in real life. We give attention to his work chiefly because it seems to us to furnish an illustration of certain unwholesome speculative tendencies much too common in this country, and which lead men's minds away from the contemplation of the actual facts of life and tend to destroy national fibre, and to change us into a nation of dreamers, utterly incapable of exercising the saving common sense which can alone deal with the exigencies we must meet. Describing our present condition, Mr. Bellamy says: "During the eighties the State Governments entered upon a general policy of preparing the militia for this new and ever enlarging field of usefulness. The National Guard was turned into a Capitalist Guard. The force was generally reorganized, increased in numbers, improved in discipline, and trained with especial reference to the business of shooting riotous workmen. The drill in street firing—a quite new feature in the training of the American militiaman, and a most ominous one—became the prominent test of efficiency. Stone and brick armories, fortified against attack, loop-holed for musketry and mounted with guns to sweep the streets, were erected at the strategic points of the great cities. In some instances the militia, which, after all, was pretty near the people, had, however, shown such unwillingness to fire on strikers and such symptoms of sympathy for their grievances, that the capitalists did not trust them fully, but in serious cases preferred to depend on the pitiless professional soldiers of the General Government, the regulars. Consequently, the Government, upon request of the capitalists, adopted the policy of establishing fortified camps near the great cities, and posting heavy garrisons in them. The Indian wars were ceasing at about this time, and the troops that had been stationed on the Western plains to protect the white settlements from the Indians were brought East to protect the capitalists from the white settlements. Such was the evolution of private capitalism."

This extract will give some idea of his point of view. Still, he holds that war is comparatively humane as compared with the economic strife, against which his chief quarrel arises. Of this he says, through the mouth of a representative of his regenerated twenty-first century: "That was a war in which not merely small selected bodies of combatants took part, but one in which the

entire population of every country, excepting the considerable groups of the rich, were forcibly enlisted and compelled to serve. Not only did women, children, the aged and crippled have to participate in it, but the weaker the combatants the harder the conditions under which they must contend. It was a war in which there was no help for the wounded, no quarter for the vanquished. It was a war not on far frontiers, but in every city, every street, and every house, and its wounded, broken and dying victims lay under foot everywhere and shocked the eye in every direction that it might glance with some new form of misery. The ear could not escape the lamentations of the stricken and their vain cries for pity. And this war came not once or twice in a century, lasting for a few red weeks, or months, or years, and giving way again to peace, as did the battles of the soldiers, but was perennial and perpetual, truceless, lifelong. Finally, it was a war which neither appealed to nor developed any noble, any generous, any honorable sentiment, but, on the contrary, set a constant premium on the meanest, falsest, and most cruel propensities of human nature.

"As we look back upon your era, the sort of fighting those old forts down there stood for seems almost noble and barely tragical at all, as compared with the awful spectacle of the struggle for existence. We even are able to sympathize with the declaration of some of the professional soldiers of your age, that occasional wars, with their appeals, however false, to the generous and self-devoting passions, were absolutely necessary to prevent your society, otherwise so utterly sordid and selfish in its ideals, from dissolving into absolute putrescence. . . . As to the gain to humanity which has come from the abolition of all war, or possibility of war, between nations of to-day, it seems to us to consist not so much in the mere prevention of actual bloodshed as in the dying out of the old jealousies and rancors which used to embitter people against one another almost as much in peace as in war, and the growth in their stead of a fraternal sympathy and mutual good will, unconscious of any barrier of race or country."

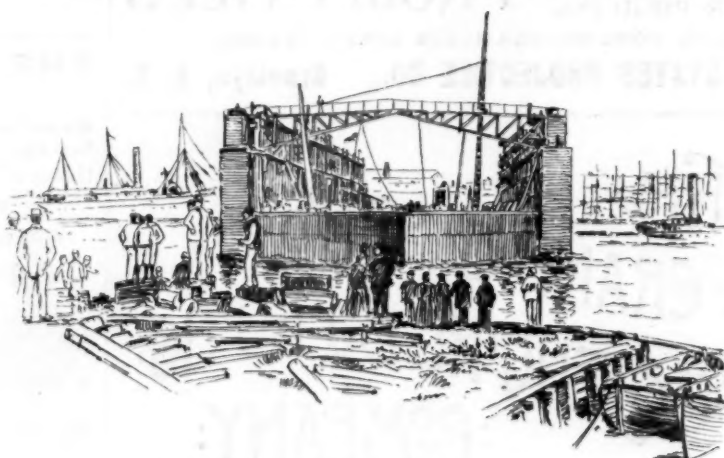
There is no doubt much truth in the descriptions given by both of these writers, Caine and Bellamy, of the evils of the existing order, but they are part of the process of human evolution and will work their own cure in time, but not with the help of such quack nostrums

provocation, but rather of prevention, and for the continued preservation of peace."

We do not think, therefore, that the garrisons of Plattsburg, Ethan Allen and Madison Barracks would be asleep when hostile British gunboats undertook to pass up the St. Lawrence, nor that any troops of ours that should reach the Welland Canal would carefully refrain from injuring it. Nevertheless, Lord Chelmsford's opinion may be of service to us. We must see that our frontier garrisons can perform the tasks assigned to them; that we have reserve guns with which to fit out merchant vessels on the lakes, and torpedo defences of various sorts also ready."

THE HAVANA FLOATING DOCK.

The floating dock now on its way to Havana, and due there by the end of October, which was successfully launched last Saturday afternoon, consists of five rectangular pontoons, of which the two terminal ones have pointed ends. These pontoons are built of steel and are of great strength, as they carry along their center line the whole weight of the 10,000-ton ship, which rests on a series of wooden keel blocks supported on transverse girders, which gradually transmit this local weight over the whole area of the pontoons. The five pontoons are fastened on each end by a very strong form of double-joint between two other caissons running one along each side, and which projects up above their decks, giving the whole dock a U-shaped section. These caissons or walls, as they are termed, bind all the five pontoons into one whole, and being higher than these they also regulate their descent below water, and afford the dock stability when it is lowered down to allow the vessel to float in over the keel blocks. It is in the upper chambers of these walls that the machinery of the dock is contained, and it is from their top deck that all the manipulations of the dock are carried on. That is to say that the valves that regulate the admission of water into the different compartments of the dock are worked from here, and the bilge shores and side shores which hold the ship up on the dock and keep it from heeling are hauled in and out and fixed in position from here. The length of the walls is 383 ft. 4 in., and their height 44 ft. 2 in., so that the dock can take a vessel drawing 27 ft. 6 in., and still have a freeboard of 4 ft. 2 in. The pontoons are



LAUNCH OF THE PONTOON DRY DOCK.

as Mr. Bellamy would have us accept. The dismal failure of his attempts to realize his dreams is the best comment upon the unreality of his imaginative creations, which, as such, would do no harm, but unfortunately Mr. Bellamy and his school take them seriously.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Lord Chelmsford has been expressing some optimistic views as to the ability of Canada to defend herself against the United States in case of war. They seem to be based upon the theory that the hardy Canucks would be up and doing while we, on this side of the border, would be paralyzed by division of sentiment.

According to this authority, England's plan would be to send gunboats up the lakes through the St. Lawrence canals and destroy our shipping, while holding the lake ports at her mercy. Concerning this, the New York "Sun" says:

"What he supposes that we should be doing meanwhile does not appear. Perhaps his lordship imagines that we would not touch the canals. The fact is that the possibility of England's taking the course thus indicated has long been considered by our Government, in view of the fact that the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817 so limits the naval forces on the great lakes as to give us practically no reliance upon the navy for defence there."

But when Congress, a few years ago, made liberal appropriations for the enlargement of the military post at Plattsburg and for building the new post in northern Vermont, now called Fort Ethan Allen, the purpose of checking such a plan as Lord Chelmsford speaks of was avowed. Gen. Schofield, in a report to Secretary Proctor, declared it to be essential "to maintain at proper points on the northern frontier the nuclei of troops of all arms, infantry, cavalry and artillery, where the forces from adjoining States might immediately unite to take the initiative to prevent the enemy from using their waterways to move gunboats into the lakes. With this in view, a cavalry station suitably located near the northern border of New England is requisite." Secretary Proctor declared that these were "measures not of

each 11 ft. 8 in. deep, 88 ft. broad, and the aggregate length of the five is 450 ft. The length of the ship, however, that the dock can take, is not limited by its length, as there are no gates closing its ends, as in the case of the ordinary dry dock, but vessels of a much greater length than 450 ft. can be lifted, and in urgent cases floating docks have been known to lift vessels double their own length. End gates or caissons are, however, provided, which can be used with this dock when short and heavy ironclads are dealt with, and by means of these the lifting power of the dock can be considerably increased, and what is more important, longitudinal strains may be avoided, as the effort of lifting can be confined exactly to that portion of the dock which lies under the ship, so that the latter is as equally borne as if it were on the most solid stone foundation.

An interesting point about this dock is that electricity has been used as the motive power for pumping out the water from its compartments. The power generated is sufficient to lift a vessel weighing 10,000 tons in 2½ hours, but it is one of the advantages of a floating dock that smaller vessels can be lifted in proportionately less time, and also at a proportionately less expenditure of power, being in this respect the direct opposite of a dry dock, where the smaller the vessel the greater the amount of water to be pumped. The contract for the present dock was signed at the beginning of December last; the drawings and quantities had to be got out and the material ordered, whilst in this case special machinery was also put down, with the result that it was not until the beginning of March that the first plate was laid. Had it been intended for use on the Tyne it would have been capable of commencing its work and lifting ships within six months of the laying down of the first plate. It is hardly necessary to accentuate the advantage of time in the present case, or to point out how this compares with the time required to build a stone dock.

There is some doubt expressed about the ability of the pontoon to stand the battering of a heavy sea if she happens to run into bad weather on the voyage. As was told in the "Sun" on Sunday, nine tugs were necessary to get the pontoon out of the Tyne to sea on Thursday. The

manila hawsers which are used in towing it are the biggest ever made, being twenty-two inches in circumference and weighing five tons each. The "Shipping World" says that the pontoon dock is the largest of its kind ever constructed. It is intended to lift a dead weight of 10,000 tons, and, being 400 feet long, will accommodate the largest class of ocean vessel.

To lessen the resistance of towing and make the pontoon's bow and stern more like a ship, temporary ends were fixed to it before it was started on its long voyage.

The work of building the dock was carried on under the supervision of Enrique Gadea of Paris, the engineer appointed by the Spanish Colonial Office; Lionel Clark, the designer of the dock, and Andrew Trotter Lynn, who acted as resident inspector under Mr. Gadea. Unless the Ruapehu strikes heavy weather, she has a good chance of accomplishing her mission; otherwise, there will be lots of heavy timber drifting about the Atlantic.

We give here an illustration of the launching of the dock, for which we are indebted to the New York "Sun."

THE STORY OF THE TENTH CAVALRY.

It would be hard to find anywhere in literature a story more filled with the spirit of adventure than that contained in the humble pamphlet lying before us and entitled "Roster of Non-commissioned Officers of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, with some Regimental Reminiscences, Appendixes, etc., Connected with the Early History of the Regiment." The history here recorded is one of trial and adventure, and to it men, and especially young men, will turn for heroic inspiration when the knowledge of Indian warfare shall be only a distant memory. If there are any who still question the value of our colored soldiers they will question no longer after they have read this record of their courage and fidelity, their calm endurance of fatigue and hardship and zealous devotion to the most exacting requirements of the military service. As we are told in this pamphlet: "The settlement and civilization of the Great West is due in no small degree to the part such men as the veterans of the 10th Cavalry have played in the drama of savage warfare. The regular soldier has rarely been appreciated. His sufferings have been lightly regarded; his valor has only occasionally received suitable reward; his life has not been valued at its true worth. The mountains and plains know the story of his devotion to duty, and his toils. Many a hero sleeps in an unknown grave whose life was offered as a sacrifice to the peace and security now enjoyed throughout our vast domain."

The 10th Cavalry was organized in the year 1866-7, with Brevet Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, and he was succeeded on his promotion, April 15, 1890, by Brevet Brig. Gen. John Kemp Mizner.

The theatre of regimental military operations embraced a vast territory of Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, and from the reorganization of the regiment until it was established in Montana in May, 1892, there was scarcely a month of idleness. A mere list of actions, etc., with Indians and other marauders occupies ten pages of this pamphlet. In a single year, 1880, the various troops of the regiment marched an aggregate of 77,000 miles, Troop B alone covering 1,242 miles in one month. An appendix giving an account of "Some Rides of Note" includes rides of 160 miles in 61 hours; 65 miles in 8½ hours, 21 miles in two hours, 74 miles in eleven hours, 88 miles in twenty-two hours, 90 miles in nineteen hours, 110 miles within thirty hours. Much of this marching was over a rugged country, across rough mountain trails, and at times with the thermometer at 114½ degrees. Another march, 152 miles, was made in thirty-two hours without a sore back or lame horse.

An interesting feature of the roster is the account of the experiences of enlisted men of the regiment. From this we take the following narratives, which we find it necessary to condense:

Private John Randall, Company G, 10th Cav., was attacked in company with two civilians by a band of Cheyenne Indians numbering sixty or seventy, and in the fight which ensued the two citizens were killed; one of whom was scalped. Private Randall was shot in the hip and was given eleven lance thrusts in his shoulders and back. These wounds were received after Randall and one of the citizens named Parks had taken refuge in a hole under a cut-bank. The Indians succeeded in caving large portions of the bank upon Mr. Parks and despatching him with their lances. The savages, weary with trying to get Randall out of the hole, and doubtless also weary with losing so many of their number, disappeared, leaving thirteen braves dead; so effective had been the fire of Randall and his friend up to the time of the latter's death. In this case the number 13 would appear to have been an unlucky one for the Indians. Randall was finally rescued by a detachment guarding the war camp after they had had a fight with the Indians. The detachment passed close to this bank under which Randall was lying. Seeing the evidences of a struggle on every hand the closest investigation was made. The Indians killed by Randall and Mr. Parks had now been removed, but the marks of warfare were more than visible. Randall recognized the voices of the soldiers and cried out until he made himself heard. He was dragged from his hiding place more dead than alive. The dead men were buried near where they fell and Randall was carried to camp where he rapidly revived.

The present 1st Sergeant of H troop, Shelvin Shropshire, was a constituent member of C Company, organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 16, 1867, and has been a conspicuous figure in regimental history since. Shropshire was first in action against Indians at Great Bend on the Arkansas River. The Cheyennes attacked a Mexican provision train and killed several of the team-

sters. One man escaped into the cavalry camp twenty miles distant and gave the alarm. When the troop arrived on the scene of the butchery, dead oxen lay in their places under yoke where they had fallen pierced with arrows, while in some instances their mates were standing beside them in resolute determination not to die. One ox was noticed to have nearly or quite a dozen arrows bristling from his back while he was indifferently grazing as if nothing unusual had happened. Near the dead drivers lay three Indians so drunk upon liquor found in the wagons that they were utterly helpless. These festive revelers were never given an opportunity to sign the temperance pledge and sober up, but were shot and decapitated on the spot and without "benefit of clergy." While in camp at Galest, New Mexico, a 2d Lieutenant with Troop C, shot and killed two enlisted men of this company, and was disarmed by Sergeant Shropshire, who by his great coolness and self-possession prevented a mutiny and saved the officer from instant death. In those days on the frontier little was thought of taking human life and this officer seems to have been particularly handy on the trigger. Such practices, however, were uncommon in the Army. He shot the first man squarely through the head as he stood on the ground; the second he shot as accurately from the saddle. Neither man had done anything so far as can be learned which was worthy of death. The Lieutenant was tried by civil court of the territory and acquitted, but subsequently left the service.

1st Sergt. Thomas A. Allsup, Troop D, "67," has participated in many engagements with Indians and border ruffians. He narrates with special interest experiences of hardship endured by the men of Troop A under command of Capt. Nolan and Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, while campaigning on the Llano Estacado, in Texas, in the year of 1877, when the command were without water for 104 hours. Their only relief during this time was in a slight storm of rain which lasted almost three minutes. Those who were able to spread out their rubber blankets caught a few precious drops. Tongues were hanging out of the mouths and eye balls were starting from their sockets. By licking the wet surface of the blankets some were able to reduce the swelling of their tongues sufficiently to enable them to partially close their mouths. All but about a dozen horses were dead or strayed away. One lone pack mule faithfully followed the fortunes of the command. Every conceivable experiment was resorted to supply drink to the dying men. Blood and other moisture from living and dead animals was tried with agonizing failure, or scarcely appreciable success. The manner of some men dying of thirst is very peculiar. They seem to be taken with spasms and clutching at vacancy they fall with a cry to the ground and become rigid. They even bite their own flesh with such fierceness as to take a piece out. A pathetic picture was presented when after one of the men had thus fallen from his saddle his faithful and affectionate horse turned and licked his face with the gentleness of a house dog. Horses dying of thirst are taken with blindstagers and plunge headlong or sink down in despair and perish with a groan.

Sergt. Washington Brown has special mention for services covering many years and of such a meritorious character as to reflect credit upon the soldiers' profession. Brown has fought under Lee, Colladay, Finley, and Clarke, whose names are household words in regimental circles. "This noble quartette, whose acts of gallantry are written in letters of fire by the grizzled veterans of the regiment, high upon its escutcheon, have sheathed their swords and are dead. Yet they live in the memory of those who followed them, and still with an irresistible influence cause these old graybeards to leap as boys at frolic to meet any danger or hardship where duty calls."

Sergt. Peter Clayborne, Troop D, when he was new to war strayed from his troop one day when on a scout and ran up against a party of five Indians. The Indians had apparently never seen a colored man and supposing him to be some rare specimen of humanity from an unknown country, possibly an agent of the Evil Spirit of the Plains, they halted long enough to make sure they were not mistaken and ran a distance as fast as their feet could carry them. Clayborne was frozen with terror. He could not move. He saw the Indians stop and begin to retrace their steps toward him, still his legs refused to obey his will or his desire to "get further;" the warriors came nearer and at last boldly marched up to him and began to inspect the color and quality of his scalp. His short, crisp, kinky hair excited their curiosity. All this time Clayborne was paralyzed with fright. But their intimate contact finally broke the spell which bound him and Clayborne turned from the savages and fled toward safety at the top of his speed. He was thoroughly winded on reaching camp. By degrees he stammered out his story and was promptly greeted by an arrest for leaving the camp without permission and without arms.

A story is told of a private soldier, Tockes, whose horse was badly wounded by the Indians who were pursuing the party to which he belonged and which was retreating before them, making stands as opportunity offered. Just as the party was mounting after one of the stands, this man's horse was badly wounded and began to plunge and refuse to follow the others. Private Tockes then plunged his spurs into him, saying: "Damn you, if you won't go that way, go this!" and headed him for the Indians. The last seen of the gallant fellow alive he was spurring his horse in among the Indians, the reins hanging on his horse's neck, firing his carbine at the yelling and dodging savages. The skeleton of himself and horse, both lying near together, were found about six months later.

The mascot of the regiment is Chris. H. Farrell, who

enlisted in 1867, lost a hand by the bursting of a shot gun in 1877, and is at present a protégé of the regiment. Farrell was one of the first signal men of the regiment, and rendered efficient service at the signal stations of Fort Sill and vicinity in the early days, and has also performed much arduous duty in the field under Lieut. W. R. Harmon. This officer was one of the most intrepid who ever exercised a commission in the 10th U. S. Cavalry. Fear and discouragement were terms not to be found in his lexicon, and represented conditions of body and mind unknown to him. His courage rose with peril, and his self-possession was more complete as the situation of himself and men became desperate. If a perilous duty was before him he preferred to perform it alone so far as possible and never required men to go into the jaws of death unless he was at the front. He wore himself out by hard and unparing service, and deserves to be held in grateful memory by the regiment.

These are specimens of the personal sketches, all of which are interesting and deserving of reproduction here if our limitations of space permitted.

At Toulon the French battleships *Brennus*, *Neptune*, and *Marceau* have been engaged in target practice against the hull of the old dispatch boat *Pétrel*, which was towed with a couple of sails hoisted by the *Travailleur*, while the *Lincol*, in a position perpendicular to the line of fire, observed the results. She had on board several officers of the squadron as a committee to report. The *Brennus* discharged twelve rounds from her 13.3-inch guns and eighty from the 6.2-inch guns, the *Neptune* 100 rounds from her 12.5-inch gun, and the *Marceau* six rounds from the large guns and 100 from the 5.5-inch, quick-firers. Thus in all, 298 rounds were discharged at the vessel and at certain targets which were in tow. Very often the shells fell short, but there were many hits, and some of the projectiles went right through the boat without causing any serious damage. Others, however, spread destruction where they fell, and the above-water portions on the port side were almost demolished, while there were some hits below the water line. It was observed, however, that few shells struck the *Pétrel* between wind and water, but this was accounted for by the great range. The dispatch vessel did not sink, notwithstanding the battering that was given her, but was towed back to Toulon for examination and to be fitted for some further trials towards the end of the month.

The battle between guns and armor, of which we have heard but little in recent years, owing to the circumstance that victory seemed at length to rest almost invariably with the plate, has apparently assumed a new phase. At all events last week a 6-inch Hadfield projectile accomplished results which would indicate that this is the case. The plate used in these experiments, which took place at Shoeburyness, was made of Harvey steel and was 8 feet square with a thickness of 6 inches. It had already been fired at with two 6-inch forged steel shots, neither of which had penetrated more than about 2½ inches. About 70 per cent. of the plate's area was therefore untouched and uninjured when two 6-inch Hadfield projectiles were fired at it with a velocity of a little over 1,900 feet per second. In both cases the projectiles pierced the plate and 2 feet of wood backing, being found between 15 feet and 20 feet to the rear in a broken condition. The shattered condition of the timber backing showed that the broken portion had acted as langrage and would doubtless have caused great havoc within a ship. This is, we believe, the first time that a Harvey plate has been successfully pierced at the Shoeburyness butts, and the experiment must be held to show that it is not impossible to obtain from the Sheffield firms projectiles of such an improved quality as to meet even demands so severe as those imposed by the late improvements introduced in Sheffield armor.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Mr. Cleve Bingham, in his record of experiences "With the Turkish Army in Thessaly," says: "The Turkish tactics were simple; they generally went straight at the enemy, making fighting marches, as in the attack at Domoko, and rarely endeavored to operate tactically upon the flank. If the Turks were deficient in these respects the Greeks were infinitely worse, and sometimes showed quite stupendous incapacity and want of foresight. There was singular absence of tactical knowledge on both sides, but the troops—and this applies more particularly to the Turks—showed quite wonderful courage. The Turk, says Mr. Bingham, is incapable of running away, and when he has got an order will obey it to the bitter end. 'His courage and his calm and silent advance beggar description, and there is little doubt that when the Turkish army is really trained up to a high European standard it will be invincible.' The Turks are excellent fighters, have great endurance, and as Von der Goltz has told us, are splendid marchers and exceedingly frugal."

Hereafter the Quartermaster's Department of the Army will issue summer sack coats and trousers of bleached cloth to both non-commissioned officers and privates. Hitherto only the non-commissioned officers have been supplied with summer uniforms of bleached material, the coats and trousers of the privates being of unbleached. The increased cost of furnishing the bleached suits to all will be but trifling and it is believed the service will be better pleased. The manufacture of the necessary supply of bleached clothing will be begun shortly.

THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANEUVERS.

Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.
Hamburg, Sept. 3, 1897.

The whole of Franconian Bavaria from the old cities of Würzburg to Nürnberg is in gala attire. Business is suspended and the harvesters have hung up scythe and rake. The denizens of the cities mingle with the small folk to view the grand military pageants incident to the great imperial maneuvers of 1897. Everywhere are flung to the breezes the white and light blue flags of Bavaria, and the black, white and red imperial colors of Germany.

The French clauvinists and the English newspaper correspondents who periodically inform the world that the South German States are honeycombed with discontent and opposition to the present imperial rule might here convince themselves that the love of the people for the German imperial house and the enthusiasm for German unity have not abated since 1871.

Preliminary to the grand maneuvers to take place near the Prussian and Hessian frontier of Bavaria, the 2d Bavarian Army Corps has been massed on the upper Main in the neighborhood of the old university city of Würzburg.

On the 1st of September this corps, under the command of General von Xyander, and consisting of three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery, with the train for the entire corps, was paraded in two lines of masses with the infantry on the front line. Promptly at 9 o'clock the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg and the Grand Duke of Hesse and their respective retinues, took their places at the reviewing stand amidst the enthusiastic shouts and acclamations of the thousands of assembled spectators. In the rear of this grand procession of princely personages followed the Empress of Germany in a splendid carriage drawn by four magnificent horses and escorted by a superb body guard.

After the Emperor, accompanied by his grand following, had ridden down the front line of the troops and returned to the reviewing point, Prince Luitpold, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, took command of the army corps and marched it in review before the Emperor, the different Princes marching at the heads of the respective regiments of which they were honorary colonels. The infantry marched in grand time, the cavalry took up the trot and the artillery and the train passed in a gallop. For the first time the infantry wore white trousers, which added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

At 11 a. m. the grand review was at an end and the royal personages returned to Würzburg, the streets of which were splendidly decorated with flags and triumphal arches.

In the evening the entire city was brilliantly illuminated and the Prince Regent entertained his imperial and royal guests at dinner in his palace. At 9 o'clock the assembled military bands played a grand military tattoo and the festivities of the day ended with grand fireworks, torchlight procession and serenades by a number of the singing societies.

But this was not the end of the military display of Bavaria in honor of the German Kaiser. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of September the Emperor and Empress and the princely personages who took part in the previous day's display took a special train to the grand parade ground near Nuremberg. Here were assembled and ready for review another body of Bavarian troops, consisting of nine regiments of infantry, two cavalry and two field artillery regiments with pioneer battalions and balloon detachment. These were also reviewed in the same manner as those at Würzburg.

The Emperor and Empress then took quarters in the old Burg of Nuremberg, the seat of his ancestors before they moved to Brandenburg, nearly four hundred years ago.

In the evening the Prince Regent again entertained his guests, this time in the famous old hall of the ancient "Rathhaus" (Hotel de Ville) of Nuremberg.

At 9 at night the Emperor and his following returned to Würzburg from which they will repair to Hamburg on Friday to be present at the grand festivities and pageant to take place during the ensuing week at that famous old watering place to which are hastening the fashionable and wealthy people of America, England and Germany to view 45,000 of Germany's best troops and the crowned heads there to be assembled to take part in the imperial maneuvers; of this in my next letter.

Thus far nothing is published as to the problems to be solved in the pending maneuvers. The whole force to be engaged will number 110,000 men and 20,000 horses, consisting of 145 battalions of infantry, 115 squadrons of cavalry, 111 batteries of artillery, 5½ batteries of pioneers, the necessary trains and balloon and bicycle detachments, and to be divided into two armies: the Army of the East and the Army of the West.

The former will be commanded by Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with Maj. Gen. von Lobenhofer as his chief of staff. This army will comprise the 1st and 2d army corps of Bavaria, consisting altogether of 72½ battalions of infantry, 50 squadrons of cavalry, 54 batteries, a bicycle detachment and a balloon detachment.

The Army of the West has for its Commanding General Count von Häseler, General of Cavalry and Commander of the 16th Army Corps, with Colonel von Hoiningen as his chief of staff. This army will comprise the 8th and 11th Army Corps of Prussia, consisting altogether of 72½ battalions of infantry, 65 squadrons of cavalry and 57 batteries, and has therefore a preponderance over its opponent of 15 squadrons of cavalry and three batteries of artillery.

On the 30th of August the Emperor received the 8th Corps at Coblenz on the Rhine and on the following day this corps took up its march in the direction of Usingen,

a little village to the northwest of Hamburg, so as to connect on the evening of the 4th of September at a point northeast of Usingen, with the left flank of the 11th Corps.

The 2d Bavarian Corps was reviewed by the Emperor on the 1st inst. at Würzburg and the 1st Bavarian Corps had its review on the 2d at Nürnberg. Both of them were to be put in motion after their respective reviews for Aschaffenburg, partly by rail and partly afoot, so as to be concentrated at that place on the evening of the 4th inst. The cavalry division to be pushed forward so as to guard the mouth of the Kinzig, a stream coming from the northwest, emptying into the River Main at Hanan.

On the 5th of September both armies were to have a day of rest, the conditions of war to begin on the morning of the 6th. From the foregoing description follows the following strategic situation out of which the general idea of the great maneuvers is to be evolved, viz.: A force of the strength of the 11th Army Corps is assembled behind the Nidda for the purpose of covering the investment and siege of the fortress at Mainz (Mayence) and at the same time to protect the great depot of military stores and other means of help, at Frankfurt.

The Army of the West—the Bavarians—with a force double that of the 11th Corps (Prussians) advances from the direction of Würzburg to capture Frankfurt and to relieve Mainz and has already reached Aschaffenburg and covers the crossings of the Linzig, the opposing forces being too weak to prevent its deployment and advance from the Spessart hills.

On the evening of the 4th the 11th Corps is reinforced by the 8th Corps, thus making the Army of the West strong enough to attack its opponent, with a view of driving him back into the narrow defiles of the Spessart hills. Should this be the object of the Army of the West then the movements will be confined to the territory between the Main, Kinzig, Nidder and Nidda Rivers or within the triangle formed by the Hanan, Frankfurt the Hanan, Friedburger and the Main-Weser railroads.

On Monday the 6th, the conflict is likely to be begun by the advance of the Prussian Cavalry across the Kinzig, meeting the Prussian Cavalry searching for the enemy in the neighborhood of Windecken. In the meantime General von Haseler will search with his Army of the West the Middle Nidda, and be prepared on the 7th to attack the Army of the East.

The country in which the movements are to take place has been the scene of many great conflicts during the last century. During the seven years' war Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, on April 13, 1759, attacked with the mixed forces the Army of the French under the Duke de Broglis, at Bergan, whose function it was to cover Frankfurt. The allies were defeated. On the 30 and 31st of October, 1813, the united forces of Hamburg, which is just now the scene of much military activity and the mecca of the sightseer, is a celebrated watering place in the Taunus Mountains and numbers about 20,000 inhabitants, among whom all nations are represented. To these must be added at this time about 30,000 soldiers, so that this usually quiet town resembles more a vast garrison than a health resort for invalids. The streets are full of officers and soldiers in brilliant uniforms, and in front of nearly all the principal hotels are found the black and white striped national boxes, before which are sentinels walking up and down, indicative of the presence within of high ranking military officers. For days preparations have been going on to clothe the city in holiday attire. Many of the streets have the aspect of a forest of flag poles and Venetian masts. The flags of all nations are flung to the breezes, not a dwelling can be found which is not in some manner decorated with coats-of-arms, garlands or flags.

At 1 o'clock to-day the Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived by special train at the Hamburg railway station, and conducted to a magnificent pavilion erected for the occasion, where they were received by the civil and military authorities with great pomp and ceremony. This being concluded, the imperial pair, seated in a carriage drawn by four splendid horses, proceeded, amidst ringing of the church bells, to the imperial palace in the city, the road on both sides being lined by the school children carrying flowers, garlands and flags.

A little later another extra train brought the King of Saxony, Prince Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria and the four Bavarian Princes, Ludwig, Leopold, Arnulf and Karl Theodore, and at 5 o'clock the King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by Viscount Venosta, the Italian Premier, arrived and were greeted by salvos of artillery.

At 9 o'clock p. m. a grand military tattoo took place in front of the imperial palace in which 32 military bands took part.

To-morrow the grand review will take place, preliminary to the great maneuvers, the details of which have just been published and which will be of interest to your readers.

The Quartermaster's Department is as yet in receipt of no information which encourages the belief that the guns lost from the schooner Grace, near Tybee Island, a few days ago, will be recovered. It is learned that the wreck has drifted a considerable distance from the scene of the accident and it is by no means certain that the buoy which is supposed to mark the place where the guns went down is really at the right spot. Some effort may yet be made to recover the lost guns, but the Department is offered no encouragement that it will meet with success. The guns, if they are not recovered, are a total loss to the Government, which does not insure its property. No delay on that account will, however, be occasioned at Tybee, as the Ordnance Department has on hand a considerable supply of guns of the type.

Secretary Alger has informed the citizens' committee of Tacoma, who made application for relief for the Klondike miners, that there are already two Army officers on their way to Circle City, for which place they started Aug. 5 to report the actual state of affairs. They will undoubtedly inform the War Department whether supplies are required, and how they can be taken into the country. As soon as it is known that an emergency exists, Secretary Alger will take under consideration the possibility of getting supplies in across the mountain passes. When Secretary Alger was informed that the Government was not able to afford relief to the miners, in the absence of specific legislation, he said he would send the supplies anyhow, if needed, and pay the expense out of his own pocket. In answer to a telegram to Senator Perkins of California, the Secretary is informed that abundant supplies are at St. Michaels, but cannot be moved up the Yukon on account of the ice.

The "yellow" journalism of New York took on a "yellow" tinge on Tuesday last when it printed a sensational story concerning Capt. O. M. Carter, of the Engineer Corps of the Army. It alleged that he was to be court-martialed because of discrepancies found in his accounts. Those who know Capt. Carter understood without question that the report was absolutely untrue. Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of the Engineer Corps, disposed of this phase of the matter in a single sentence: "There is absolutely no charge or information on file in the War Department showing any discrepancies in Capt. Carter's accounts." Capt. Carter, however, is in some trouble on account of his connection with the river and harbor improvements of Savannah River and Cumberland Sound. Complaints have been received at the War Department to the effect that the contractors failed to observe the terms and specifications of the contracts. So far as the project itself is concerned, the result is as desired, but it is alleged that the mattresses at Fernandina are defective. To dispose of these reports, Gen. Wilson has ordered a board of engineers, consisting of Col. G. L. Gillespie, Maj. C. W. Raymond and Maj. H. M. Adams, to proceed to Savannah and make an investigation. Capt. Carter returned to the United States to resume duty with the Nicaraguan Canal Commission of which he is a member. Upon his arrival in Washington on last Saturday the complaints against the river and harbor work were brought to his attention and in company with Gen. Wilson he went to Secretary Alger's home, where the head of the War Department and his subordinates discussed the matter. Capt. Carter was desirous of a full investigation and the board was then ordered. Capt. Carter is now in New York in attendance upon the sessions of the Canal Commission.

The "Journal" said: "Although the most strenuous efforts have been made to suppress the matter, a court martial will within the next few weeks be ordered for the trial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, at present military attaché of the United States Embassy in London, on the charge of discrepancies in his accounts as engineer officer while for some time stationed at Savannah, Ga. The discrepancy is said to amount to nearly one million dollars. Capt. Carter was ordered home by cable, and reported to-day at the War Department. The Secretary of War is now considering the composition of a court of thirteen officers which is to try him for his commission." This is a specimen of its libellous statements to the extent of nearly a column introduced with all the horror of display headlines. It dwells upon the prominence of Capt. Carter, the "consternation in the Army," and winding up with what it calls "other scandals in the corps, viz., the Overton and Tyderher cases." In conclusion we have this previous bit of information: "Under the regulations the court will consist of thirteen members. Secretary Alger will be strongly urged to so constitute the court that seven of the officers who pass upon Capt. Carter's case shall be members of the engineer corps. The strongest possible pressure, it is alleged, is being brought to bear upon the Secretary of War to thus practically make up the court in the interest of the accused officer. No decision had been reached late this evening."

Batteries D and G, 1st Art., stationed at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., were this week ordered to Chickamauga Park, Tenn., where they will encamp during the continuation of the yellow fever in the South. The location of Chickamauga Park is not conducive to the growth of the yellow fever germ, and if a sporadic case or two should develop among the troops, it could be easily isolated and probably successfully treated in that climate and the spread of the contagion prevented. It is possible that the troops at Fort Barrancas and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., may be ordered to a Northern post, probably Fort McPherson, Ga., during the period that the fever may continue. The Department is determined to issue such an order at the first signs of the fever in the vicinity of the post. The Medical Department of the Army is leaving the matter of stamping out the fever entirely in the hands of the civil authorities. In connection with the outbreak of yellow jack it is interesting to note that the honor of the discovery of the bacillus of yellow fever probably belongs to Brig. Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, Surg. Gen. In 1883 and subsequently he made a series of experiments under the direction of the War Department, visiting Cuba and South America. The bacillus which he then discovered is believed by him and other scientists to be the true germ of yellow fever, and identical with that which Santorelli and other bacteriologists have lately convinced themselves is really the yellow fever bacillus. Dr. Sternberg delivered an essay on the "Yellow Fever Germ" at the International Medical Congress, at Moscow, recently.

The "Illustrated American" for Sept. 11 publishes a full-page copy of the portrait of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, by Charles Ayer Whipple, which hangs in the mess hall at West Point. There is also an alleged portrait of the late Rear Adml. Meade, but it bears no resemblance to the Admiral except in the uniform.

The appearance of yellow fever in the South has somewhat disturbed our garrisons in that section, but so far only the troops at New Orleans have moved out to a salubrious camp at the Chickamauga National Park. The troops at Fort Barrancas and Key West Barracks are so far undisturbed, and those at Atlanta are in no way uneasy.

On Tuesday Maj. S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, filed the official papers at Albany, N. Y., for the acquisition of Plum Island to be used as a portion of the defence of New York Harbor. Governor Black of New York signed the deed of cession of the State's rights to the land and water to the United States Government. The Government purchased the land from Abram S. Hewitt.

We have received Vol. I, No. 1, of Franklin and Marshall "College Obituary Record," giving an account of the lives of the deceased alumni. This volume contains the records of those deceased previous to June, 1897. Subsequent annual volumes will contain the records of those who die within the year. Of the 219 alumni whose names are mentioned here, 51 served in the Civil War; 45 on the Union side and 6 on the Confederate side. The first alumnus died in 1839.

Secretary Alger has notified Mr. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, that after learning the views of Col. O. H. Ernst, superintendent of the Military Academy, he has reached the conclusion that it will be inadvisable to permit the eleven of that institution to engage in a football game with the Annapolis team. This Mr. Roosevelt very much regrets as he believes such contests foster a healthy spirit of rivalry among the boys and afford them beneficial exercise.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department, detaching Pay Director Caspar Schenck from duty as General Inspector of the Pay Corps on Sept. 26. Pay Director Schenck is the senior officer of the Pay Corps. He was appointed an Acting Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, July 6, 1861, and in the following September was given an appointment as Assistant Paymaster. He was promoted to the grade of Paymaster three years later, and in March, 1871, became a Pay Inspector. He reached the grade of Pay Director in 1880, when his last tour of sea duty expired. By the retirement of Pay Director Schenck, Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge, in charge of the Navy Pay Office, at Baltimore, will become the senior officer of the Pay Corps.

Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d U. S. Cav., acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1897. He says the black bear have increased so rapidly as to become very annoying, and that at least a dozen bears might be disposed of to responsible zoological gardens for the expense of capturing them, which would be small. Of the 500 antelopes wintering in the park, 15 per cent. have been killed by coyotes during the past winter, and he recommends the killing of a part of the coyotes in the park. He says a sentiment of hostility has grown up among people who live near it, as they object to the protection of wild beasts in their vicinity, but they overlook the advantages the park will become to the country at large.

The "Globe" published an order, dated Horse Guards, Nov. 20, 1845, anent smoking in the Army, a practice which was then gradually creeping in. The Duke of Wellington, for it was by his directions, of course, the order was promulgated, wrote thus: "The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking by the use of pipes, cigars, or cheroots, has become prevalent among the officers of the Army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tipping by those who acquire the habit; and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess-rooms of their several regiments, and in the adjoining apartments, and to discourage the practice among the officers of junior rank in their regiments."

The new U. S. naval magazine built at Cox's Point, Virginia, on the Southern Branch, says the "Landmark" of Norfolk, has been completed and accepted. All powder and munition of war now stored at Craney Island will be removed to the new site, and the island, which is owned by the Government will be transferred from the Navy, which has used it for many years. The new site contains twenty acres and was a part of the Schmale lands, the Government paying \$20,000 for it, it being about four and a half miles from the yard. An appropriation of \$75,000 was made for the purchase of lands and erection of buildings. There are two shell-houses, built of brick, one story high, 60x100 feet; two brick magazines or powder houses, one story brick, 50x100 feet, and a gun cotton house, 15x20 feet. The gunner's residence and building for ordnance men are two-story frame houses, with all modern improvements, and these, with office, stables and shops, complete the original designs and plans. The work has been very substantially done, and several estimates show that the Govern-

ment has a fine piece of work at a low cost. Mr. Daniel T. Brownley was detailed from the Navy Yard and has superintended the construction.

The friends of Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., have been, this week, showering upon him congratulations on his appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Comdr. Bradford is a gallant officer who has rendered important services to the Department, and this recognition of his ability is a worthy testimonial of the excellence of his record. He was for a period a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, was an efficient assistant of Rear Adml. Walker when Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and has been engaged upon revisions of the Navy Regulations, besides holding several important naval commands, the last of which was that of the Montgomery. Comdr Bradford was in the Naval Academy during the stirring period of the Civil War, being graduated in 1865. He has since served at sea in the Swatara, the West India squadron; the Iroquois, the Wabash and Franklin, flagships of the European squadron; in the Alliance and Trenton, and in command of the Bennington and Montgomery. He is an expert in the matter of electricity and has had two periods of service as Inspector of Electric Lighting in Ships. It will be observed that the new chief has had an extensive and varied experience. He is an able and accomplished officer and his appointment has been received with satisfaction by the Navy.

The practice march of the 6th Infantry which began on the morning of Aug. 29 from Fort Thomas, will end by the return of the column Sunday, Sept. 18, the distance of about 250 miles having been covered under the most trying weather conditions. During the three weeks of the march the thermometer has ranged in the 90's every day throughout the entire region and in the past ten days has reached 100 in the streets of Cincinnati, the oppressive and dangerous heat being extraordinary at this time of the year. The regiment, however, has not suffered to amount to anything and is in splendid condition. Throughout the march the troops have been enthusiastically received both in the towns and country districts, at many points committees of citizens receiving the command in person. Several towns were decorated profusely along the streets where the troops passed. The band was a feature of delight everywhere. At Cincinnati as the regiment marched through from the fort Sunday morning the streets were densely crowded and the column cheered repeatedly. This march, as also the one last year through Kentucky, has served a valuable patriotic lesson, interesting the people in the work of the regular troops and making them acquainted with the character of this arm of the Government.

Consul General Burke, stationed at Tangier, Morocco, has filed this report with the State Department: "I have the honor to report the departure of the U. S. S. Raleigh from this port bound for Algiers on the 10th of August. I have heretofore referred to the Raleigh's coastwise trip and the return, the salutary effect I believe was produced upon this Government by that trip and the kind and courteous attention I received from Capt. Coghlan and the officers. I wish now to add that aside from the presence of the man-of-war itself having so good an effect, the conduct and bearing of the officers were such during their stay at this port as to impress the people, the native and foreign alike, with profound respect for them and to cause them to remark that if such men as those compose the American Navy there is no doubt but it is a strong one. The crew is also to be commended. On my part I would endorse all the good things said of the Raleigh's officers and men and would be pleased to have the Department convey to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy most sincere thanks and highest appreciation for his quick response through the Department for the protection and defense of American interests in Morocco. The Department has already received my warmest thanks for endorsing the policy of right and justice I have endeavored to follow and am determined to maintain."

Brentano publishes "Problems of Nature; Researches and Discoveries of Gustav Jaeger, M. D., edited and translated by Henry G. Schlichter, D. S." The volume contains selections of writings of Dr. Jaeger, who is well known to the world as the originator of the Sanitary Woolen System of Clothing. Dr. Jaeger, a follower of Darwin, develops in this very interesting book, and in a strictly scientific manner, the important subjects of the Origin and Development of the First Organisms, the Origin of Species, Sexual Selection, Inheritance, Physiological Influence of Variety of Work, Origin of the Human Language, and considers a number of other scientific subjects, showing in an interesting way the conditions governing the development of man and the animal kingdom. Dr. Jaeger is a man of great learning, his views are presented with clearness, and recommend themselves to every one who is desirous of obtaining information about nature and the animal world. The value of his observations is acknowledged in a personal letter of Darwin's, copied in the book.

The following is the schedule for the week ending Sept. 15, 1897, of the Naval War College: Monday, 9:15, The Problem; 11:45, "Coast Defense," Comdr. Goodrich. Tuesday, 9:15, The Problem; 11:45, "Coast Defense," Comdr. Goodrich. Wednesday, 9:15, The Problem; 11:45, Closing Address, Comdr. Goodrich.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Chase both entertained last week in honor of Mrs. and Miss Clarke.

Lieut. G. P. White, 3d U. S. Cav., on leave until Dec. 31 next, is at Plymouth, Iowa.

Mrs. Hamilton of Baltimore, aunt of Col. W. A. Marye, is visiting Mrs. Marye at the Arsenal.

Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Myer, Va., is visiting at Rehoboth, Del.

Mrs. Phillips gave a melon party on Tuesday evening, at which all the young people of the post were invited.

Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on a few weeks' leave from Baltimore, Md., is visiting at Norfolk, Va.

Commy. Sergt. D. Kieffer, U. S. A., lately retired, has made his permanent home at Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin.

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., has now got comfortably settled down to his duties at San Antonio on the staff of Gen. Graham.

Mrs. Cook, wife of Capt. F. A. Cook, U. S. N., gave a delightful luncheon on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn on Saturday last.

Mrs. McMahon, wife of Lieut. McMahon, returned home on Monday from a delightful sojourn of two months in the mountains of Virginia.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., assumed command of Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 16, having arrived there with his headquarters and band.

Lieut and Mrs. Ellis have as their guests Mrs. Clark and daughter from Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Ellis gave a delightful card party for Mrs. Clark on Thursday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Amy Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., daughter of ex-Governor Beach, to Dr. William Vaux Ewers. The wedding is to be early in November.

Mrs. Marye entertained about twenty young people on Friday afternoon at cards in honor of Miss Clark, Mrs. Ellis winning the first prize and Mrs. Martin the second prize. At the end of the game dainty refreshments were served.

Capt. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Art., in command of Batteries D and G, of his regiment, from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, arrived safely, on Sept. 15, at the Chickamauga National Military Park, near Chattanooga, and are now comfortably located in camp there.

The following have been appointed cadets at West Point: Geo. F. Rozelle, Jr., Little Rock (4th dist.), Ark.; Artemus F. Wolfe, alternate, Paris (4th dist.), Ark.; W. P. Ballard, alternate, Fullen (3d dist.) W. Va.; Samuel L. Conner, alternate, Wilmington (3d dist.) Del.; Roscoe C. Martin, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The Secretary of War still has under consideration the application of the wife of Maj. G. A. Armes, retired, that the \$100 a month alimony recently awarded her by the courts when her divorce from Maj. Armes was granted, be paid her by the War Department from the Major's pay. Judge Advocate General Leibler has decided that the Department cannot withhold the pay of any officer without his consent.

The health of Surg. Andrew M. Moore, U. S. N., has much improved during the last year, and Mrs. Moore, too, after a protracted illness, is again in excellent health. Mrs. Moore is now making an extensive tour of Italy, in charge of their daughter, Mary, and the Misses Brunswick, of New Orleans. She will rejoin Dr. Moore in Geneva, in November, and from there it is not unlikely they will go to Berlin for a year.

It is understood that Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Hall, A. A. G., may shortly be ordered to duty at San Antonio, Tex., as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Texas. Col. Arthur McArthur now on duty there may be transferred to the Department of the Platte at Omaha, and Col. Theodore Schwan in turn ordered from Omaha to duty with the Department of Dakota at St. Paul. Lieut. Col. Hall and Col. Thomas are recent recipients of medals of honor.

Comdr. J. D. Graham, U. S. N., was on Sept. 16 placed on the retired list by the President. The action was taken on an application filed by Comdr. Graham for retirement under the forty years' service law. Comdr. Graham has been under suspension since 1892, during that year having been tried by court martial as a result of charges filed against him, and sentenced to seven years' suspension and to remain at the foot of the commanders' list during that period. He has just completed forty years' service, and the President, after consideration, decided to approve his application for retirement.

It is understood that upon the retirement of Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, O. M. Gen., next February a number of the Colonels of the Quartermaster's Department who are of junior rank but who will retire before the senior Colonel, M. I. Ludington, will be promoted only that they may retire on attaining the grade of Brigadier General. The officers who are talked of as likely to be thus promoted are Col. Augustus G. Robinson, who will retire Aug. 23, 1899; James M. Moore, who will retire Oct. 26, 1901, and James J. C. Lee, who will retire Aug. 12, 1900. Col. Ludington is the senior Colonel. Col. Robinson was recently examined by a retiring board and though found not totally incapacitated, he is not physically equal to all the requirements of the service.

Mrs. S. C. Hazzard, wife of Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Artillery, on duty at West Point, met with a serious accident Sept. 15 while driving with her mother-in-law. Mrs. Hazzard left West Point for a drive to Fort Montgomery. A little above the fort they met a lot of children playing hide-and-seek. The children ran out screaming, and the horse, becoming frightened, made a mad leap and landed clear over the wall which surrounds a large swamp, just above Fort Montgomery. Before the horse reached the wall the buggy was overturned, throwing Mrs. Hazzard and her mother-in-law to the ground. Mrs. Hazzard received a sprained ankle and Mrs. Hadley sustained a compound fracture of the right shoulder. Mrs. Hazzard's cries brought assistance and they were taken home and placed under the care of Surg. Torney.

Considerable complaint is heard throughout the service at the laxity of the examinations of non-commissioned officers for the grade of 2d lieutenant. Not only the preliminary examination but the final examination at Fort Leavenworth comes in for a share of the criticism. It is held that neither examination is exacting enough from a physical or a mental standpoint to guarantee the fitness of a candidate for all round service as an officer, some of whom are likely to break down under the strain after obtaining his commission. The passing of a candidate by a preliminary board when he is obviously not in all respects up to the standard is an injustice to the service and the candidate and results in great disappointment to the latter, as well as needless expense and trouble to the Department when he is rejected by the more exacting board at Leavenworth. There is a strong feeling in the service that measures should be taken to ensure a more thorough test of a candidate's abilities which should be rated on a higher scale than at present.

Lieut. W. D. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf., on a fortnight's leave from Columbus Barracks, O., is visiting friends at Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. E. I. Grumley, 17th U. S. Inf., on sick leave for some time past at St. Paul, Minn., has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O.

Capt. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg. U. S. A., lately on leave at Waco, Texas, arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., his new station, on Sept. 11.

Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Art., lately at North Conway, N. H., was expected in Philadelphia, Pa., this week to spend a portion of his leave.

Capt. Richard P. Leary and Lieut. C. M. Fahs, U. S. N., sailed from New York Sept. 15, for Southampton, England, to join the San Francisco.

Mr. Robert L. Longstreet, a grandson of Gen. Longstreet, was appointed this week to a position in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., is at the Hotel Endicott, 101 West Eighty-first street, New York City, where he will reside during the coming winter.

Lieut. A. C. Merritt, 3d U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Saratoga, is now visiting in New York City and will rejoin at Fort Ethan Allen about Sept. 23.

Lieut. J. M. Roper, U. S. N., has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., on an extended leave from Key West Barracks, has for present address, Mr. A. H. Calef, 195 Broadway, New York City.

Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., Fort Niagara, N. Y., delightfully entertained a number of the younger post people Friday evening, Sept. 10, at his cosy quarters.

Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf., and Mrs. Manning, have returned to Fort Plain, N. Y., from a summer's vacation in Canada about the St. Mary's River and Lake Superior.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., of Westminster, Md., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Sloan, at Lakewood, N. J., this week. We note that the General was 67 last Sunday and wish for him many happy returns.

Lieut. E. T. Cole, 6th U. S. Inf., was married Sept. 2 at Marshall, Tex., to Miss Nancy Lipscomb, daughter of Mrs. S. F. Lipscomb. The married couple have been "at home" at Fort Thomas, Ky., since Sept. 10.

Capt. E. Van Andrus, 1st U. S. Art., lately on leave in the vicinity of New York, reported for duty this week at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., where he will remain until his promotion to Major, now a matter of a few months.

The Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion has published a very neat register dating from its organization, June 5, 1885. Among its past commanders we note Gens. Wesley Merritt, John Brooke and E. C. Mason, U. S. A.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is expected to arrive in Washington, D. C., from Europe early in October. He attended, Sept. 14, the review of troops held at St. Quentin, France, in honor of the King of Siam, and at which President Faure was present.

A cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, from Berlin, Germany, relative to departmental orders requiring his approval. Gen. Miles will probably leave for home about the end of the present month.

The War Department has under advisement the case of 1st Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf., who was recently examined by a medical board for retirement on account of disability. He was found to be suffering from appendicitis, and disqualified from duty, temporarily, at least.

Army officers recently visiting in New York City are: Capt. J. M. Cabell, Lieut. H. J. Hunt, Lieut. A. M. Hunter, Maj. W. R. Livermore, Lieut. W. A. Raibourn, Gen. J. K. Mizner, Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, Grand Hotel; Maj. H. Jackson, Plaza Hotel; Lieut. W. D. Connor, Murray Hill.

Col. H. C. Corbin, of the Adjutant General's Department is preparing to leave Governors Island for Washington, D. C. His very many friends in New York City and vicinity will greatly regret his departure, tempered only by the thought that it means promotion to the head of his corps ere many months.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Paymr. A. K. Michler, P. A. Surg. C. M. De Valin, Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, Grand Hotel; Ensign F. Boughton, Holland House; Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, Sturtevant; Comdr. B. H. McCalla, New Amsterdam; Commo. A. G. Clary, Gilsey House.

Dr. Seward Webb of New York and party arrived at Yellowstone Lake, Sept. 9, en route to Jackson Hole country on a month's hunting trip. There they will be met by Gen. Coppinger, Sir Rose Price of London, and a number of Army officers. The combined hunting party, says the dispatch, will include about a hundred men.

Vancouver Barracks presented a gay scene on Sept. 9, the occasion being a reception to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Merriam by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The committee having the matter in charge consisted of Maj. John Van R. Hoff and Thomas H. Barry, Capt. Theodore E. True and Frank Taylor, and Lieuts. A. J. Lasseigne and Perry L. Miles.

The cause of Napoleon I.'s death, regarding which conflicting accounts have appeared, seems to be set at rest by the St. Helena "Guardian," in which the full text of the report of the dissection of Napoleon Bonaparte's body, signed by the medical officers who conducted the dissection, is reprinted. The cause of death was pronounced to be "Malignant disease of the stomach."

Brig. Gen. Samuel Breck, Adj. Gen. of the Army, has been the recipient this week of very many congratulations on his well deserved elevation to the head of the Adjutant General's Department. From all we can learn it is indeed a most popular appointment as rounding off in a fitting manner a distinguished military career of untiring devotion to duty at all times and in all seasons.

A Fort D. A. Russell dispatch says: The engagement of Lieut. Robert Lindsay, 8th Inf., to Miss Eva Miller, of Leavenworth, Kan., has been announced. Lieut. Lindsay recently joined here on promotion from the 14th Infantry, and is at present in command of Co. D. Miss Miller is said to be one of Leavenworth's fairest daughters, and is the daughter of former U. S. Marshal Chas. H. Miller.

The Kansas City "Times" is very much disturbed by the courtesies shown to Dr. Seward Webb, the son-in-law of a Vanderbilt, and brother of Gen. A. S. Webb, late of the Army. It says: "Dr. Seward Webb, the railroad magnate, is now enjoying the benefits of the United States Army in a hunting expedition in the Jackson Hole country. One non-commissioned officer and four men from each of the cavalry troops at Fort Robinson, two six-mule and four four-mule teams, together with twenty pack mules, left that post the early part of last week for the Wyoming hunting grounds, to meet the railroad kings. Formerly the Army was used to hunt down Indians and protect settlers; now it is made available as strikers for railroad kings."

Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st U. S. Art., on leave from the South, is visiting this week at Plainfield, N. J.

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg. U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., from a pleasant trip to Canada.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt rejoined at Governors Island Sept. 15, from a brief visit to the White Mountains.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Insp. Gen. of the Army, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth on his way from Denver.

Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles resumed charge of the construction and repair department at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, Sept. 7.

Lieut. C. H. Muir, 2d U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Muir are recent arrivals at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to relatives at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, and Mrs. Tiernon, are recent visitors to old friends at Youngstown, N. Y.

Capt. F. Fuger, 4th U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting his son, Lieut. Fuger, 13th Inf., at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Capt. W. F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., and family have recently rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a summer sojourn at Charlestown, West Virginia.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Miller Sherwood, daughter of Mr. Charles K. Sherwood, of Brooklyn, to Dr. Middleton Stuart Elliott, U. S. N.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., while with his regiment on the march to Columbus, O., has named the camp near that city Camp Rushnell, in honor of the Governor of Ohio.

The Board of Award in the prize essay competition of the U. S. Infantry Society for 1897, will consist of Hon. Grover Cleveland, Gen. S. B. Holabird and Col. F. V. Greene.

Capt. Frank Thorp with Light Battery D, 5th Art., after a profitable season of exercise, target practice, etc., at camp near South Lee, Mass., started on the return march to Fort Hamilton, Sept. 14.

President McKinley returned to Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, from his summer outing, and was met by his Cabinet. In the evening he and Mrs. McKinley were serenaded by the Marine Corps Band.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, U. S. A., was at Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, Va., this week looking into matters connected with the quartering there of a battery of the 1st Artillery from St. Augustine.

Maj. A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, whose recent orders take him away from Galveston, Texas, was tendered a banquet by the commercial interests of that city at the Beach Hotel on the evening of Sept. 9.

The illustrated supplement of the New York "Times" of Sept. 12 has an excellent likeness, the best we have seen yet, of Mrs. Parsons, daughter of Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., whose marriage took place recently at Governors Island.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d U. S. Cav., with his Troop F, after a pleasant stop at Augusta, Me., left there Sept. 14 for Saco, Me., and from there goes to Rochester, N. H., and from there starts about Sept. 25 for Fort Ethan Allen. This troop is rapidly becoming acquainted with a great many places.

Col. W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf., commanding Madison Barracks, in a recent General Order, inculcates, by a few well devised rules, the fact that "too much respect cannot be paid to the flag of our country and it is the desire of the Commanding Officer of the 9th Infantry that his regiment should be foremost in paying that respect."

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Naval Cadet E. H. Dunn, Chief Engr.; I. S. K. Reeves, Paymr.; J. B. Redfield, Lieut. E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C.; Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, Grand Hotel; P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, New Amsterdam; Naval Cadet George Webber, Gilsey House; Capt. E. M. Shepard, Manhattan; Surg. H. G. Beyer, Park Avenue; Comdr. Edwin White, Prof. O. G. Dodge, Murray Hill.

Columbus, O., having got through successfully with the reunion of the Army of West Virginia, which closed Sept. 10, is now looking forward to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which takes place Sept. 23. In the interim the 17th Infantry took part in the parade in Columbus on Sept. 15, on the occasion of the celebration of the Franklinian Centennial. The 17th is kept pretty busy these days.

Putnam Place, Saratoga, was the scene of a brilliant dinner on the evening of Sept. 9, given by Justice and Mrs. Putnam to the Justices of the Appellate Division Supreme Court of New York and their wives. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, the son and daughter-in-law of the late Adm. Dahlgren. Mrs. Dahlgren was Miss Elizabeth Drexel, daughter of the late Joseph W. Drexel, of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The daily papers report the attempted suicide at West Point on the night of Sept. 13 of John A. F. Petry, of the Cadet-Drum Corps. A young lady, Miss Nellie McCafferty, to whom he was deeply attached, had given him the "mitten" for a "handsome young soldier of the Engineer Battalion." Thereupon he attempted to hang himself with a drum cord which broke in the attempt. True, it is said, "The bravest and the tenderest; the loving and the daring," "but alas," a dispatch says, "when he recovers he will be tried by court martial."

A Kansas City correspondent, who has been a constant attendant at the recent Horse Show there, writes: The military evolutions by a troop of cavalry and battery of artillery proved refreshing diversions to a large majority of those who attended the Horse Show, and it is not too much to say that the war horses and soldiers elicited more genuine applause and appreciation than was vouchsafed to blue-blooded equines and their natty attendants. The troop of cavalry was a composite body of horse picked from the best of this kind of soldiery at Fort Riley, under command of Capt. T. T. Knox. The artillery was from Light Battery F, under command of Lieut. W. P. Newcomb.

The New York "Press" thus chats about the father and brother of Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.: "The Bigelows are good people. John, now in his eighty-first year, has been a useful man to society. His record as author, newspaper man and diplomat is excellent. He was part owner of the 'Evening Post' when William Cullen Bryant was its editor, and has edited a life of the poet. Parke Godwin edited Bryant's poetical works. Poultny Bigelow's dilettanteism has not kept him from doing some useful work. His acquaintance with Emperor William of Germany, whom he familiarly calls 'Fred,' 'Bill,' 'Vick,' and 'Albert,' as the fancy strikes him, has been a heavy handicap, but there are hopes that he will pull through all right. Poultny was educated at the University of Bonn, if I am not in error, and was a chum of William not only there, but also at the gymnasium of Cassel. He was the editor of 'Outing,' and gave us the best sporting paper, or rather, magazine, we ever had."

Maj. E. L. Huggins, 6th U. S. Cav., left Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 9, for the East.

Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A., leaves New Orleans, La., this week to spend a fortnight on leave.

Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 14, from a short leave.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., this week from a short visit to friends in New York City.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th U. S. Art., on leave in the West, is expected to rejoin at Fort Slocum, N. Y., early in October.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Inf., relinquished command of Fort Porter this week and left for his new station, Fort Niagara.

Chaplain W. H. Scott, U. S. A., recently retired, was appointed in 1884. He is residing at 2021 Central avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., on sick leave until July 17, 1898, is undergoing medical treatment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Lieut. H. S. Bishop, 19th U. S. Inf., now on graduating leave, will be married Sept. 28, at Goshen, Ind., to Miss Agnes Deardoff.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Inf., was expected in Washington, D. C., this week from Fort Sill for duty in the War Records Office.

Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Inf., recently called to Van Wert, O., by the death of his father, will rejoin at Fort Thomas, Ky., in a few days.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Inf., completed this week a series of pleasant tours of duty in camp with Ohio troops, which commenced in July last.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy, U. S. A., closed his official business at Fort Missoula, Mont., this week, preparatory to joining at Fort Washington, Md.

Maj. James Chester, 3d U. S. Art., visited Fort Spokane, Wash., this week as president of a General Court Martial there convened by Gen. Merriam.

Gen. Guy V. Henry contributes to the 7th Regiment Gazette for September some excellent suggestions in the matter of instruction of National Guardsmen.

Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, family and friends have arrived safely abroad and are now seeing what is to be seen on the other side of the "herring pond."

Lieut. R. C. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf., is fortunate in his recent detail to duty with the troops of his native State, Virginia, with his headquarters at Richmond.

Col. H. C. Cook, 5th U. S. Inf., commandant at Fort McPherson, Ga., is preparing to take his regiment on a practice march as far as Chattanooga, Tenn.

Capt. F. G. Hodgson, U. S. A., after a very short but pleasant stay at Plattsburg, N. Y., now changes base to Washington, D. C., for duty under Q. M. Gen. Weeks.

Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st U. S. Inf., on a short leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting relatives at Circleville, O., where a family reunion was recently held.

Lieut. J. T. Dean, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Brooke, is at the helm of the A. G. O. headquarters Department of the Missouri, during the absence on leave of Col. Merritt Barber.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 5th U. S. Art., has named the artillery camp at Sandy Hook "Camp Merritt," in honor of the Major General Commanding the Department of the East.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar and Maj. A. L. Wagner, are now the senior of their grades in the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., and will not have many months to wait for their step.

Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., in command of Cos. A, D, E and H, of the regiment, left Columbus Barracks, Sept. 11, for a short season of rifle practice on the Fort Thomas range, near the Licking River.

Q. M. J. W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., this week from a visit to New Orleans. Capt. William Stanton, 6th U. S. Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, is spending the month of September on leave.

The marriage of Ensign Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., to Miss Louise Dean Roosevelt, daughter of the late Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N., took place at the Roosevelt country place, near Skaneateles, N. Y., on Sept. 14.

The next Army retirement for age is that on Nov. 14 next, of Brig. Gen. Thos. C. Sullivan Commissary General, closely followed Nov. 15 by Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Deputy Surgeon General, and again on Nov. 21, by Lieut. Col. James Jackson, 1st Cav.

The Society of the Army of West Virginia met in reunion at Columbus, O., on Sept. 8, W. H. Powell, of Illinois, in the chair. Governor Bushnell and Mayor Black welcomed the veterans. Capt. Thomas H. McKee, of Washington, made the address.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 5th U. S. Art., with batteries of his regiment, are having a busy time of it this week at Sandy Hook, practicing with the 12-inch breech-loading mortars. Maj. J. R. Myrick, with three other batteries of the 5th, replace them the latter part of this week.

The following officers compose the present Department of Tactics at the U. S. Military Academy: Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets; Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art.; Lieut. J. H. Beacom, 3d Inf.; Lieut. S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Lieut. J. E. Hoffer, 3d Art., and Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.

Maj. James Chester, 3d U. S. Art., who is about to relinquish duty at Fort Canby, and await at Washington, D. C., retirement for age, Feb. 10 next, has served since 1854 and during that time has contributed very many valuable professional articles to service literature and has besides at all times proved himself to be a thorough practical artillery soldier.

Secretary of War Alger and Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles visited President McKinley at Altoona, Pa., on Sept. 10. A dispatch from there says: One of the pleasant features of the President's summer trip is the remarkable restoration to health of his invalid wife. She surprises and delights her relatives and neighbors by walking without a cane and unaided by any one.

Mr. Henry B. Looker, eldest son of Pay Director T. H. Looker, U. S. N., retired, has been appointed surveyor for the District of Columbia, to succeed William Forsyth, who tendered his resignation because of continued ill health. He was the oldest living District employe, having served almost continuously nearly fifty years. Mr. Henry B. Looker, the new Surveyor, has been the Assistant Surveyor for some time, and when appointed was a leading civil engineer in the District, and for years had been engaged in his private practice upon most of the important work there. Mr. Forsyth, the venerable retiring Surveyor, goes out with honor and the reputation of years of faithful service, and with the kindly esteem and regard of his fellow citizens. He has expressed confidence that Mr. Looker will prove to be a fit and worthy successor in the important and responsible position of Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ.

Aug. 31, 1897.

About the only excitement that ever varies the monotony of Apache life is the changing of Commanding Officers; everybody seems overcome with ennui and thinks he is doing enough, and is happy if he can just exist until a change of station is ordered. But Dr. Gray has shaken off the lethargic spell and has gone about punching everybody up with his tennis racquet till, by dint of unusual energy, he has succeeded in working up a tournament. Strange to say, everybody got enthusiastic and came to look on while Lieut. Rivers carried off the honors.

Col. Cooney has arrived to take command of the post, bringing with him his charming daughter, a most valuable acquisition to our limited social life.

Mrs. Garlington is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bell. Miss Peters, who has been visiting Mrs. Symmonds, returned to her home in Omaha last Wednesday.

Lieuts. Penrose and Fenton have just returned from eight weeks of field duty on the southern frontier, constructing a map of the territory.

Capt. Quinby and Lieut. Fenton leave for their new stations on the 1st; the former for duty on recruiting service at Albany, N. Y., the latter for his new station at San Antonio.

Speaking of Commanding Officers, brings back to fond recollection Col. Powell's administration as Post Commander, and how much we congratulate the 9th Infantry on its new Commander. During the Colonel's administration of eighteen months at Apache he ingratiated himself into the hearts of officers and enlisted men alike by his kind and just treatment of all. On the day of his promotion, the enlisted men of the garrison expressed their appreciation of his kindness in a very substantial way. At retreat the six organizations of the post formed a hollow square and marched to the front of the Colonel's quarters; the fourth side was open and 1st Sergt. Flint, Co. A, and Sergt. Mender, Co. F, 11th Inf., and Sergt. Lehman, Troop H, 7th Cav., marched in the center. When the battalion halted these three men walked to the Colonel's veranda and Sergt. Flint, who had been selected for the purpose, in a few well chosen words expressive of the Colonel's kind and just treatment of the enlisted men, presented him with a beautiful gold-mounted saber in a handsome case, a pair of shoulder knots, a saddle, saddle cloth and bridle, all of the best make. As soon as the Colonel could recover from his complete surprise he walked to the front of the battalion and expressed his thanks in a short speech which proved the author of the "History of the Fifth Army Corps" could talk as well and fluently as he can write.

After the battalion retired, the officers and ladies, who had been a witness to the presentation, gathered to examine the beautiful insignia of war and to renew their heartfelt congratulations of the morning.

On the evening of their departure the garrison gave a dinner in honor of the Colonel and his charming wife and daughter.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Inf., and daughters, Misses Frances and Edith, and his son, Clayton D. Burbank, were registered at the Worth Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8. The Misses Burbank were en route for Galveston to re-enter school, and Master Clayton for Leano, Texas, with the same object in view. From that point after seeing the children safely off the Captain returned to his station at Fort Sill, O. T.

1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, 5th U. S. Inf., known throughout the Department of Texas as "Hagan Finnegan," was autographed at the Windsor Hotel, Dallas, Sept. 7, en route for McPherson Barracks, from a two months' leave, spent with the parents of Mrs. Normoyle in Denver. It was with deep regret that the 23d was forced to surrender "Hagan" to Gen. Miles' old command.

The infant child of Lieut. and Mrs. Wm. T. Schenck, 10th Inf., died at Fort Sill on Sept. 5. The Lieutenant is the son of Capt. A. D. Schenck, of the 2d Artillery, and Mrs. Schenck, the daughter of Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 10th Inf., commandant at Fort Sill.

On Sept. 7, Mr. Sidney S. Burbank, the 21-year-old son of Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., enlisted in Capt. C. B. Hall's company, the 19th Infantry, with a view to a commission in the proper course of time. The young man has the best wishes of the 10th Infantry in his most laudable ambition. He comes from Army stock, his grandfather being Gen. Sidney Burbank, who died while on the retired list in 1882, and his great-grandfather being Lieut. Col. Sullivan Burbank, of the Artillery, who won the brevet of Major in the War of 1812.

The promotion of 2d Lieut. J. E. Normoyle, 23d Inf., to 1st Lieutenant vacated the regimental recruiting detail at Dallas. 1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens has been designated as his successor.

2d Lieut. Allen K. Capron, 7th Cav., was a recent visitor at Fort Worth, rejoining station at Fort Sill, from a short leave spent at Hot Springs.

2d Lieut. W. T. Schenck, 10th Inf., takes the two-year detail at the Leavenworth School, vice 1st Lieut. R. L. Bullard, declined.

A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING AT FT. HARRISON.

Ft. Harrison was the scene of a pretty house wedding on Sept. 7, when Miss Gretchen Wherry, the lovely daughter of Col. Wm. M. Wherry, 2d Inf., U. S. A., was married to Dr. B. K. Rachford, of Cincinnati. The house was beautifully decorated in green and pink. The hall into which the guests were first ushered was resplendent with the American flag, which, entwined with clematis, was tastefully draped over the doors and about the winding stairway. The ceremony took place in the parlor in the midst of a bower of palms and roses. The mantles and fireplaces were banked with masses of asters and sweet peas, and over all green smilax was festooned in graceful loops.

The bridal party entered from the hallway, to the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. It consisted of the groom and his best man, Mr. Wm. M. Wherry, Jr., preceded by Chaplain C. S. Walkley in the vestments of the Anglican church. Following the groom came the maid of honor, Miss Alice G. Wherry, looking charming in white crepe and carrying marcelled veil roses. Miss Wherry and Miss Rita Wherry were the two lovely bridesmaids, looking very sweet and beautiful in white organdies and bride roses. They were attended by Mr. Harry Wherry, the bride's younger brother, and Lieut. J. L. Hines, 2d U. S. Inf. The bride, looking radiantly beautiful in white satin en train, the same worn by her mother at her wedding, and carrying a mass of American beauties, followed on her father's arm.

After the ceremony the guests were invited into the adjoining quarters, which the bachelors had kindly turned over to them for the occasion. Here the decorations were wild clematis and sweet peas. The bridal table, festooned with smilax, and gorgeous with pink roses, was brilliantly lighted with candelabra. The guests were Judge and Mrs. William H. Hunt, Judge and Mrs. Horace R. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, Miss Rosecrans, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Dr. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Jones, Capt. J. H. Waring, Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Abercrombie, Miss Abercrombie, Mrs. Dempsey, Lieut. Hines, Lieut. Arrasmith, Lieut. Van Liew and Lieut. R. Bruce Wallace.

Dr. and Mrs. Rachford proceeded to Cincinnati by way of the Lakes.

ARE THEY FOREVER "YOUNG"?

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Sir: In referring recently to the divided opinions of the service regarding the Hollis scheme, you note Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright as "speaking for the younger line officers," and Comdr. Chadwick as one of the representatives of the "older line officers." Is this to be taken as settling that mooted question of the dividing line between the officer who is "old" and the officer who is "young"?

If so, how narrow the gulf between official age and official non-age! The venerable Chadwick entered in September, 1861; the callow Wainwright in September, 1864. Are there but three returns of the roses between the tender burgeoning of adolescence, and the mellow ripeness of achieved caducity? Or has the class of 1868, which Wainwright has always adorned, solved the secret of Eldorado, found the elixir of perpetual youth and made itself one of "young officers" forever?

But is it indeed true that but three short years hence Chadwick will have advanced a more patriarchal climacteric, while Time will have traced no wrinkles on the azure brow of Wainwright? If so, again, then in the distant future, when the double stars of Delehanity finally shall have set, the race of "older officers" will be but a lingering and fragrant memory and with the outbursting flag of Rear Admiral Cornwell the service will blaze into the full noon of a scintillating and eternal juvenescence.

P. B., '67.

Far be it from us to suggest that the name of French E. Chadwick is not still written "in the bright lexicon of youth," but the question of his right to "speak for" the "older line officers" is determined, not by his years or the date of his graduation, but by his knowledge as to the opinion of such officers. And has not Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright in same way a right to speak for the younger line officers? If a single year divides between two centuries, or between two eras, may not a single class at the Naval Academy divide between those who represent the past and those who speak for the future?—Editor Journal.

GOLF AT WEST POINT.

The return match between the Englewood and West Point golf teams was played at West Point Sept. 1. The visitors won, 26 to 12. Following is the score:

ENGLEWOOD.	WEST POINT.
Van Antwerp	0 Young
Dr. Wells	0 Pierce
Booth	0 J. Chadwick
Kell	7 Jova
Elmos	8 Crabbs
Banks	10 Williams
Lydecker	1 Walton
Sherwood	0 T. Chadwick
Total	26 Total

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1897.

The September examinations of the candidates who held principal appointments for admission to the Naval Academy have ended, and the examination of the alternates whose principals failed in either the mental or physical examinations began Sept. 15. Eighty-four candidates of the principal appointment class presented themselves for examination. Of these fifty-one passed the mental ordeal, and thirty-three failed. Of the fifty-one who passed mentally, thirteen failed physically. Of the fifty-one that passed successfully their mental examinations, thirty-eight were instructed in the Naval Preparatory School of Prof. Robert L. Werntz, a graduate of the Naval Academy.

A number who had failed in their physical examinations were granted re-examinations and passed on their second trial. These defects were slight or temporal. A number were found to have defective visions and were granted re-examinations because it was probable that their defects were due to overstudy in preparing for their examinations and these were, after a few days' rest, found to be the case and two were admitted. Some were rejected on account of heart trouble due to the use of tobacco. Two were granted re-examinations on this and passed. Amongst those whose re-examinations physically were successful was Candidate Marshall Green, of Virginia, grandson of Chief Justice Marshall and nephew of Col. Charles Marshall, of Gen. Lee's staff. John Hanneagan, of Chicago, passed on a physical re-examination as did also Arthur Norman, of Michigan.

The September candidates are now quartered on the Santee with the other members of the fourth class of the same date, and are pursuing the regular curriculum of the institution.

The list of all the September cadets who have reported for duty to date on the Santee was given in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Sept. 11, page 19.

Wm. B. Fogarty, of Cincinnati, the white alternate of the colored candidate Bundy, for admission to the Naval Academy, who recently failed here in spelling and algebra, has arrived at Annapolis. Candidate Fogarty was appointed by Congressman Wm. B. Shattuck and is a bright and competent youth of seventeen, who all the while Bundy was studying for the first change, has been preparing himself on a parallel line for the second. He was a student at the Lane Hill Seminary, Cincinnati, and has come on to Annapolis and placed himself in one of the preparatory schools here to put the finishing touches to his preparations for examination.

WILLETS POINT.

By the falling of a derrick on Sept. 10 three laborers engaged on the fortifications at Willets Point were killed one was severely injured and several received slight injuries.

WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Miles entertained a number of her friends at the Torpedo Station by a most interesting talk about Turkey, given by Miss Stewart-Lewis. Later in the afternoon tea was served.

Mrs. Goodrich gave a large reception at the War College in honor of the Governor General of Bermuda and Miss Barker.

Comdr. McCalla left the college last week to take command of the Marblehead, now at New York.

Mrs. Denig and her daughter left on Sunday for Baltimore, where Miss Denig will enter the convent of Notre Dame.

Maj. Ingalls, U. S. A., has been the guest of Lieut. Zalinski at Fort Adams.

Mr. Murray Cobb, who has been spending the summer with his aunt, Mrs. Mitchell, left for Andover on Monday.

Mr. Eugene Vose left on Wednesday for the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Heizeman and her daughters, the Misses Thompson, of Fort Adams, are visiting at Saratoga.

Miss Helen Barber is visiting Miss Vose at Fort Adams.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

Sept. 15, 1897.

Mrs. Chubb, wife of Capt. C. St. J. Chubb, accompanied by her children, returned last week from Brookside, W. Va., where they have been sojourning at the Brookside Hotel for the past few months.

Last Friday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison and their friends, gave a hop in the post hall in honor of the officers and ladies and their friends of the 6th Infantry. The delightful music on this occasion was furnished by the 6th Infantry Band.

Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, U. S. A., retired, residing in this city, was a visitor at the garrison last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Grumley returned last week from St. Paul, Minn., where they have been visiting friends for the past two months.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Sept. 10, 1897.

Mrs. Thomas Griffith, wife of Lieut. Griffith, left the post this week for the East to be present at the marriage of her sister.

Mrs. Laubach, wife of Lieut. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hague, in El Paso.

Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., was a recent visitor at the post, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Clarence Bailey. Lieut. Smiley was en route to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Cavalry and Infantry School.

Mrs. Nathaniel McClure recently gave a small evening party to several of her friends.

The first hop of the season was given this week and was quite well attended. During the evening a storm arose, but by the time the last waltz was played the rain had ceased, and a silvery moon had appeared in all its glory.

Mrs. Bertsch, wife of Lieut. Bertsch, 15th Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Tripler, of San Francisco, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Tripler is Mrs. Bailey's sister.

The merry voices of the school children are heard now at a very early hour, as the drive of five miles into El Paso necessitates an early start in order to be on time.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked for four troops of cavalry to be sent to Zuni, New Mexico, to assist the territorial authorities in enforcing the law. Zuni is about two hundred miles from here.

The old barracks and guardhouse or jail that have done service for over a hundred years at the post in Juarez, Mexico, just across the river, are soon to be abandoned. They have, at different times, held the principals in all the revolutions for a century in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Items from San Francisco in the "Bulletin" of Sept. 10 are: Lieut. Col. Morris, 4th Cav., has arrived at the Presidio, where he will command the cavalry squadron in future. His family are at the Occidental Hotel.

Company D, 1st Infantry, under command of Capt. Pettit, will return to their station at Benica Barracks tomorrow on the steamer Sonoma, which has temporarily taken the place of the McDowell, which is undergoing her annual repairs. In consequence of this trip to Benica, the usual noon trip to Alcatraz and Angel Island will be omitted tomorrow.

The house of Capt. Louis Brant, 1st Inf., at the Presidio, was entered and robbed last night. Thirty-seven dollars in cash was taken from Capt. Brant's purse, but the purse itself, which bears his name, was left. Capt. Brant was in the house at the time asleep. No clew to the thief has yet been found. The other officers of the Presidio have less sympathy with Capt. Brant's loss than might be expected, as his widely known wealth makes the loss of \$37 a comparatively small matter.

The Benica companies have been assisting in the fatigue work at the Presidio. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., commandant at the Presidio, will return on Monday after quite an extended leave of absence.

The light artillery batteries, 3d Artillery, are having drill practices and marches about the park and post.

WEST POINT.

Owing to the intense heat the afternoon drill was omitted on Friday. Practice review and inspection were held on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. H. C. Davis received the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening, assisted by Cadets Boggs, of the first, Kelly of the second, and Baer of the third class. Among those present were the Misses Spurgin, Ward, Davis, Crane, Parker, Todd, Harding, Van Nest, Du Barry, Lefferts, Hallett, Shaw, Huse, Bowling, Campbell, Rae, Butler and Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliams. Football practice occupied Monday afternoon.

Mr. Fritz Williams, the well-known actor, and Mrs. Williams are guests at Cranston's Hotel. Gen. J. Kemp Mizner, retired, and Mrs. Mizner, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Postlethwaite, Miss Postlethwaite and Mr. J. Ellis Postlethwaite, have been among recent guests at the West Point Hotel.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

W. D. A. G. O. SEPT. 13, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11, 1897.

Appointments.

Col. Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General, Sept. 11, 1897, vice Ruggles, retired from active service.
Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major, Sept. 11, 1897, vice Hall, promoted.

Promotions.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Asst. Adj. Gen., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, Sept. 11, 1897, vice Breck, appointed Adjutant General.

Maj. William P. Hall, Asst. Adj. Gen., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 11, 1897, vice Ward, promoted.

Retirements.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.
Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adj. Gen., Sept. 11, 1897.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Post Chaplain William H. Scott, Sept. 9, 1897.

Casualties.

Capt. George N. Bomford (retired), died Sept. 5, 1897, at New York City.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, 14th Inf., died Sept. 7, 1897, at New York City.

1st Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, 5th Inf., died Sept. 11, 1897, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 19, SEPT. 13, 1897, D. TEXAS.

1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding.

1st Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., Aide-de-Camp, is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department, and will receipt for all property pertaining to that office to 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, who is hereby relieved from temporary charge.

By command of Brigadier General Graham:
T. R. ADAMS, A. D. C.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymtr. Gen., will pay the troops at Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco, San Diego Barracks, and the Cavalry Camps in the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, Cal., on the muster of Aug. 31, 1897. (S. O. 88, D. C., Aug. 30.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen. (S. O. 89, D. C., Sept. 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1897, is granted Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., provided Fort Riley, Kan., is not left with less than two medical officers. (S. O. 162, D. M., Sept. 7.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 100, D. T., Sept. 8.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Post Chaplain William H. Scott, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Louisville, Ky., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses, and will return to his station, Chicago, Ill. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Maj. William L. Alexander, C. S. will visit Greeley, Fort Collins, Eastonville, Eaton, Lucerne, or Longmont, Colo., as required, not exceeding four times per month in all, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on official business pertaining to the proof-firing of 12-inch B. L. Rifle No. 3, and, upon the completion thereof, will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Mayre, Ord. Dept., will proceed, on or about Sept. 24, to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., on business pertaining to the delivery of cast-iron projectiles. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

The leave granted Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., for the purpose of consulting with the Engineer Office at that station in respect of the construction of a sea wall at Fort Canby, Wash. Maj. Jacobs will also proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., for the purpose of preparing the necessary plans and estimates for the proposed sea wall at that post. (S. O. 131, D. C., Sept. 3.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, Adj. Gen., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., on official business pertaining to the arrangement of and repairs to the quarters at that post. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of seven days, is granted Capt. C. B. Thompson, A. Q. M. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 8.)

Sergt. W. L. Clarke, Signal Corps, will proceed to New Rochelle and Fort Slocum, on duty relating to the laying of a cable from the mainland to the post. (S. O. 214, D. E., Sept. 15.)

So much of par. 12, S. O. 160, July 12, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs the relief of Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is suspended until further orders. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

Col. Augustus G. Robinson, Asst. Q. M. Gen., having attained the age of sixty-two years, is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 15, 1897, under the provisions of Section 1244, Revised Statutes. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adjutant General's Department are made: Col. Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Adj. Gen., is relieved from duty at the headquarters Department of the East, and assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's Office, in this city. Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and assigned to the Department of the East. Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adj. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and assigned to the Department of the Missouri. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Commy. Sergt. Patrick Kenely (appointed Sept. 15,

1897, from Q. M. Sergt., 15th Inf.), now at Fort Bayard, N. M., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Sept. 17, is granted Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary General of Subsistence. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

The following transfers are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Levinsohn, now at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to Fort Slocum, New York, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Dennis. Sergt. Dennis, when thus relieved, to Fort Wingate, New Mexico. (H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 1st Cav. (S. O. 162, D. M., Sept. 7.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., is designated as the officer to distribute the pay to the organizations at Fort Ethan Allen for the period ending Aug. 31, 1897. 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., with a detachment, will proceed at once to Essex Junction, Vt., for the purpose of receiving and guarding the public money. 1st Lieut. A. L. Dade is appointed Assistant Fire Marshal at post. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 9.)

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., is granted leave for two days. (S. O. 88, Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 10.)

Corp. W. A. Tabor has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. J. Smith, appointed Corporal in Troop K, 3d Cav.

Band and Troop E, 3d Cav., will leave Fort Ethan Allen, Monday, Sept. 13, and proceed by rail to Manchester, Vt., to participate in the fair to be held there Sept. 14, 15 and 16. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 11.)

The following transfers are made in the 3d Cavalry: 1st Lieut. P. W. West, from Troop G to Troop M; 1st Lieut. F. J. Koester, from Troop M to Troop G; 2d Lieut. J. H. Rice, from Troop M to Troop G; 2d Lieut. L. C. Andrews, from Troop G to Troop M. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Troop A, 6th Cavalry, will proceed, Sept. 13, to Timonium, Md., to attend the State Fair. (Fort Myer, Sept. 12.)

Leave for twenty-two days, to take effect about Oct. 3, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav. (S. O. 166, D. M., Sept. 11.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Sept. 14.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort DuChesne, Utah, and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

We acknowledge receipt of a handsome roster of non-commissioned officers of the 10th Cavalry, with many interesting reminiscences since the organization of the regiment, July 28, 1866. It is a neat pamphlet of 52 pages.

Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., for duty at National Guard camp there. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art. (S. O. 100, D. T., Sept. 8.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Battery G. (Jackson Barracks, Sept. 4.)

Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C., of historic fame, will soon be garrisoned by a battery of the 1st Artillery from St. Augustine, Fla.

Corp. John Mehrtens Lashem, promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. F. C. Braden appointed Corporal in Bat. M, 1st Art.

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 9.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art. (Fort Warren, Sept. 11.)

Corp. A. C. Tracy has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. W. R. McAdoo appointed Corporal in Light Battery A, 2d Art.

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art., is granted leave for three days. (Fort Washington, Sept. 10.)

2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 10.)

Leave for twenty-five days, from Oct. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., Aide-de-Camp, will take charge of the office of the Adjutant General of the Department and perform the duties thereof during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Asst. Adj. Gen., from these headquarters. (S. O. 99, D. T., Sept. 3.)

Corp. Henry Kubitzka, Light Battery F, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Maj. Thomas M. K. Smith, 1st Inf., now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will rejoin his station at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 89, D. C., Sept. 3.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Sergt. George Seeber, Co. D, 3d Inf., now at Fort Yates, N. D., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for medical treatment. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

The following transfers are made in the 4th Infantry: 2d Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, from Co. I to A; 2d Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, from Co. A to L. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Corp. W. Dudley, G, 5th Inf., is detailed Mess Steward. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 2.)

Corp. R. A. Clay, B, 5th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth to be examined for a commission. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 2.)

Sergt. E. Tim, G, 5th Inf., is detailed Overseer of prisoners. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 2.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

1st Lieut. Geo. Palmer, 9th Inf., is detailed Post Adjutant during absence of 1st Lieut. W. L. Simpson, Adj. 9th Inf., as witness before civil court at Watertown. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 10.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., is attached to Co. F, to take command during the sickness of Capt. Thos. S. McCaleb. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 12.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 30, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th Inf. (S. O. 163, D. M., Sept. 8.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following transfers are made in the 11th Infantry: Capt. Albert L. Myer, from Co. K to E; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, from Co. I to C; Capt. George LeR. Brown, from Co. E to K; Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, from Co. C to I. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

In Company H, 11th Inf., Private Patrick J. O'Brien was on Sept. 9 promoted Corporal, vice McDaniel, discharged.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf., is detailed for the two years' course of instruction commencing at the school Sept. 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 15, 1897, is granted Capt. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

The following promotion and appointment was on Sept. 12 made in Co. D, 12 Infantry: Corp. James M. Haney, to be Sergeant, vice Sherman, discharged. Lance Corp. John B. Coons, to be Corporal, vice Haney, promoted.

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., will, as soon as practicable after the arrival of the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Porter, proceed to, and take station at Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 210, D. E., Sept. 10.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 13.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf., and Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., will proceed to Charleston, West Virginia, for duty at the camp of instruction for officers of the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between the 1st and 15th of October, next, is granted Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, 15th Inf. (Fort Bayard, N. M.) (S. O. 74, D. C., Sept. 10.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 5, 1897, is granted Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf. (S. O. 212, D. E., Sept. 13.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 214, D. E., Sept. 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. W. D. Davis, 17th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of seven days. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 11.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf. (S. O. 215, D. E., Sept. 16.)

18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th Inf. (S. O. 101, D. T., Sept. 10.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The following transfers are made in the 19th Infantry: 2d Lieut. James Ronayne, from Co. C to I; 2d Lieut. Henry E. Eames, from Co. I to C. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 15, 1897, is granted Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The following transfers are made in the 23d Infantry: Capt. William C. Manning, from Co. E to K; Capt. Edward B. Pratt, from Co. K to E; 1st Lieut. William H. Allaire, from Co. H to G; 1st Lieut. George D. Moore, from Co. G to H. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

The following transfers are made in the 24th Infantry: 2d Lieut. Albert Laws, from Co. D to C; 2d Lieut. John A. Gurney, from Co. H to D; 2d Lieut. Claude H. Miller, from Co. C to H. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. E. H. Lisum, 24th Inf.; Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. S. Cartwright, Adj. 24th Inf., will assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Thursday, Sept. 16, to report upon the merits of a request submitted by Frank Hargan, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be allowed extra compensation for work claimed to have been performed by him and attended with "extraordinary difficulties," under the stipulations of a contract dated Dec. 9, 1896. (S. O. 72, D. C., Sept. 2.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. John Hinds, Fort Monroe, Va.; Commy. Sergt. Edward Moriarty, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Artificer David Carver, Co. F, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; Saddler Joseph Claggett, Troop H, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 14. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Capt. Joseph F. Huston, 20th Inf.; Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf.; Capt. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick D. Sharp, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alford Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 164, D. M., Sept. 9.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., Sept. 17. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, Capt. Thomas Sharp, Capt. William P. Rogers, Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, 1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 2d Lieut. William D. Davis, 2d Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 213, D. E., Sept. 14.)

At Madison Barracks, Sept. 17. Detail: Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Ewers, Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Capt. Morris C. Foote, Capt. James Regan, Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 1st Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 213, D. E., Sept. 14.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 17. Detail: Capt. Jefferson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Ephraim T. C. Richmond,

Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketchum, 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 213, D. E., Sept. 14.)

At Fort Columbus, Sept. 17. Detail: Capt. James Forrance, Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, Capt. George R. Cecil, 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 2d Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ernst B. Gose, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 214, D. E., Sept. 15.)

Garrison Court, Fort Columbus. Detail: Capt. G. R. Cecil and W. E. Purviance and Lieuts. U. G. McAlexander and E. B. Gose. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 14.)

At Fort Adams, Sept. 20. Detail: Capt. George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor; 1st Lieuts. Lotus Niles, William A. Simpson, Hamilton Rowan; 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art.; and 1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 215, D. E., Sept. 16.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Vancouver Barracks and found guilty of desertion, the reviewing authority, Gen. Merriam, says: "The record of proceedings was returned to the court to ascertain whether or not the accused, at the time of entering his plea to the general issue of desertion, was made to understand that such plea imported the fact of his intention to permanently quit the service of the U. S., and that if such proceeding was had, to have this fact appear of record. It was not contemplated that, in case of the court's having failed to take this action at the proper time, the accused should be called before it and directly interrogated as to his understanding of the nature of his plea. A case having been concluded and sentence imposed by the court should not be again opened for the introduction of testimony of any kind, and the accused should not in general be brought before the court upon revision of the record. It may happen, however, as suggested by Col. Winthrop, that the presence of the accused is necessary to concur in the explanation of the form of some peculiar special plea, motion, etc., but not to explain his plea to the general issue. At the common law, and according to the better practice, the plea of guilty is frequently interposed for the purpose of shutting out testimony, but this practice, particularly in trials of soldiers for the offense of desertion, is changed in military procedure and courts martial are strictly enjoined to take testimony in such cases notwithstanding the fact of such plea. In any event, military courts are to make it appear of record that at the time of the entering and acceptance of such plea the accused possessed a full and complete knowledge of the effect of his admission. The sole purpose of this change of practice is to enable the reviewing authority, in giving validity and force to the action of the court, to possess a satisfactory knowledge of the intention of the accused in committing the offense, such intent being the important element of the offense of desertion. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings are approved. The sentence is approved."

ARTILLERY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers to and from light batteries, and assignments of lieutenants and artillery are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1, 1897, under the provisions of paragraph 344 of the Regulations:

2d Artillery:

1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble is relieved as Adjutant and assigned to Light Battery F, vice 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, who is assigned to duty with Battery D;

1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, from Battery M to Light Battery F, vice 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, who is assigned to duty with Battery B.

3d Artillery:

1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, from Light Battery F to Battery L;

1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, from Battery L to Battery B, vice 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, who, under instructions heretofore given, will serve out his tour of duty with Light Battery F;

2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, from Battery H to Light Battery F, vice 2d Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, to Battery H.

4th Artillery:

2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, from Battery D to Light Battery F;

2d Lieut. Clint C. Hern, from Light Battery F to Battery A;

2d Lieut. David M. King, from Battery A to Battery G;

2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, from Battery G to Light Battery B;

2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, from Light Battery B to Battery D.

The officers transferred or assigned to light batteries will report for duty therewith on Oct. 1, 1897, when those transferred or relieved, except such as may be on leave or detached service, will proceed to join their proper stations. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf., is detailed as a range officer in connection with the Infantry and Cavalry competitions prescribed by G. O. 14, c. s., D. M., and will report to Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, officer in charge, at the Department rifle range, Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Sept. 13, 1897. (S. O. 162, D. M., Sept. 7.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 71, c. s., Dept. Colo., as relates to 1st Lieut. C. L. Collins, Adj., 11th Inf., is revoked. 1st Lieut. W. N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf. Fort Bayard, N. M.), is detailed as Statistical Officer of the Department Infantry competition and will report to the Commanding Officer, Camp E. T. Jeffery, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Sept. 18. (S. O. 73, D. C., Sept. 4.)

Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf., is detailed as Statistical Officer in connection with the Infantry and Cavalry competitions prescribed by G. O. 14, c. s., D. M., vice 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., relieved from that duty. Capt. Moon will report to Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, officer in charge, at the Department rifle range, Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Sept. 13, 1897. (S. O. 163, D. M., Sept. 8.)

1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is detailed as Assistant Range Officer in connection with the Infantry and Cavalry competitions prescribed by G. O. 14, c. s., D. M., vice 1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., relieved. Lieut. Goode will report to Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, officer in charge, at the Department rifle range, Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Sept. 13, 1897. (S. O. 164, D. M., Sept. 9.)

Lieuts. E. F. Taggart, B. A. Poore, H. G. Lyon, F. H. Schoeffel, L. B. Lawton, W. A. Sater, H. F. Rethers, A. T. Owenshine, I. T. Reeves, F. L. Munson, having completed duty at Department rifle competition, will return to their stations. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 12.)

ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS.

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," writing from Fort Sill, O. T., Aug. 21, concerning Capt. Geo. L. Scott, 6th Cav., Acting Indian Agent, says:

Capt. Scott promptly recognized the position of several of the leading men in the Chiricahua band; but he did it with discretion. When the Indians first came to Fort Sill, for instance, Geronimo was considered a great curiosity. He was nearly mobbed here, as he had been both in Alabama and in Florida, by sightseers, who would often bring him presents for the honor of shaking his hand. This was precisely what ought not to be done, as it tended merely to keep the old Indian's vanity in full blast, and to give him a false and damaging importance among the younger members of the tribe. Capt. Scott quickly gave orders that all such folly should cease. He did not commit the opposite error of needlessly humiliating the fellow, and thus stamping him as a martyr; but quietly and unostentatiously set him down where he belonged, gave him distinctly to understand that he was simply an ordinary prisoner of war, and that the government would require the same good behavior of him in every respect as it required of the humblest member of the band, and then left the situation to work out its own conclusion. Stripped of his factitious distinction, Geronimo soon ceased to be the great man of the band. He worked with the rest, as hard and as effectively as his advanced years would permit. It would be flattery to say that he accepted this change of status with alacrity, or even that he submitted to it with a wholly cheerful grace. But he did submit, and that was all his custodian demanded of him. The young men of the band witnessed his descent in glory, and were fully impressed. They observed, also, that those other leaders who set them the best example in adaptability and thrift received just recognition at the hands of the government.

Capt. Scott obtained permission to enlist the head men, including Geronimo, as scouts, without reference to their age or physical condition. The scouts have been duly uniformed in army-blue and brass. One of them is without an eye; a second is lame, a third bow-legged, and various other defects which would rule them out if they offered themselves for enlistment as regular troops are overlooked under the circumstances. The point to be gained was to commit the leaders to the service of the government, put them distinctly on their mettle, command their influence for good among their own people, teach them that there was more real eminence to be gained by wise conduct than by foolish, and give the rising generation the incentive of possible promotion. The plan has worked admirably. The scouts are proud of their uniform, and careful to avoid disgracing it. They perform police duty, and keep Capt. Scott informed of what goes on in the several villages, so that he can take measures for discipline where it is needed. Some of them have become warmly attached to him personally. The chevrons are tokens of distinguished merit, and the Indians recognize the fact. Neither they nor the visitors to Fort Sill fail to notice, moreover, that Geronimo himself wears no tape on his sleeve, and this object lesson does its silent work.

Incidents like this occur sometimes: A young Indian left his wife and took up with another. The matter was reported to Capt. Scott, who sent for the man and questioned him. He admitted what he had done, but offered as an excuse that his first wife and he could not agree, and that he did not want to live with her any longer.

"Very well," said the Captain, "if you are unhappy together, I shall not force you to share one home; but in the eye of the law, which you must respect, that woman is still your wife, and you have no right to live with any other."

"What will happen if I continue to do so?" asked the Indian.

"I shall be obliged to put you in the guardhouse, and keep you on bread and water as long as the military regulations allow."

The young man protested that this was a pretty harsh punishment, but Capt. Scott explained to him that bigamy was punishable by imprisonment in the case of a white man, and an Indian must not expect to find the way of the lawbreaker any easier because of the color of his skin. "Now go and think this over, and come back to-morrow and tell me what you have decided to do," said he in conclusion. The next day the offender appeared, and rather doggedly announced that he would prefer bachelorhood to imprisonment. The Captain commended the common sense of this view, and dismissed the case without making any more ado about it. When I saw the man the other day he had evidently not yet overcome his chagrin, but he knew with whom he had to deal, and was making the best of the inevitable.

As has been said, the people of Arizona cherish a very ugly feeling toward the Chiricahuas, which is not unnatural. They do not hesitate to say that if the band or any of its more active members should come back to their old haunts, they would be given short shrift. The Arizona feeling was shared at first by the Oklahoma people, who denounced in unmeasured terms the planting of the murderous band in their territory as a menace to the safety of the white population. This engrafted sentiment appears to have died out almost if not entirely. At any rate, both people and press have ceased to express it, and no longer have any more to say about the imported Apaches than about any class of white immigrants who have settled among them. The Indians can scarcely have failed to discover this change, due to their good behavior. They are also doubtless well aware of what would result if they should run away and return to their former home. But Capt. Scott has not felt justified in leaving such a possibility subject to a mere moral influence. He has taken the precaution to obtain, from a trusty Indian who is thoroughly acquainted with the country, a map of the trail leading from Fort Sill to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, which is the one the Apache prisoners would take if they should attempt an escape. A copy of it has been filed with the Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, so that if the Indians should slip away in the night, a telegraphic dispatch in the morning would start a body of troops at once for some point where the fugitives could be promptly headed off and recaptured.

It is not likely that such an attempt will be made as long as Capt. Scott remains in charge, or if he is succeeded by an officer competent and willing to carry out his policy. Should circumstances render such a change necessary, however, the Government could make no worse mistake than to reduce in number or weaken in character the force of subordinates now assisting in the work with the Apaches. Two particularly strong men in this corps are Lieut. Capron, who is Capt. Scott's good right hand, and Dr. Glennan, the Army Surgeon, who has, by his kindness as well as his professional skill, done much to win the Indians away from the thrall of their medicine men. Five others, including three non-commissioned officers of the 7th Cavalry and two civilian employes, make up the contingent, every one of whom is needed to continue this large and highly important work. The wonder is not that so many persons can find in it full employment for their time, but that a service of such magnitude can be efficiently performed by so few.

Concerning the Zuni Indians a correspondent of the "Post" wrote Sept. 3, saying:

All the signs indicate that we shall hear stirring news

from the Zuni Indians about ten days hence. Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom of the Army, the acting agent, who has recently taken charge, is a man of determined character, and he is fully roused to the importance of making these Indians understand the supremacy of the national government. He has repeatedly appealed to Washington to be supplied with such military aid as may be necessary to enforce the law and order on the Zuni reservation. He has made his latest requisition for four troops of cavalry. Sec'y Bliss at first seemed inclined to pursue the same nerveless and temporizing policy which came near costing many a bloody outbreak of the Northern Cheyennes a month or two ago; but he has evidently thought better of it, and through his instrumentality, the commanding officer at Fort Wingate has been allowed to exercise his discretion as to the number and kinds of troops to send to Zuni. This is a half-way measure, as it subordinates the judgment of the agent, who knows what he needs, to that of a post commandant at a distance, who, in spite of the best intentions, may have an insufficient knowledge of the situation. But it is better than nothing, and leaves ground for hope that the government will not again be made contemptible.

When Capt. Nordstrom took charge of the agency last spring and looked the ground over, he found the latest witch-hanging outrage still unpunished, and the Indians full of the same lordly contempt for white authority as ever. He resolved to have the ringleaders in the affair brought to justice. Arrests by civil process, there as elsewhere, have always proved worse than a failure. What little respect or fear is left in the Indians is centered upon the Army. But even the soldiers proved ineffective on at least one former occasion because they were too few in number and commanded by an officer who was ready to sacrifice other considerations to the maintenance of pleasant relations with the chiefs. This time, if Capt. Nordstrom can have his way, there will be no such nonsense. The force sent to Zuni will be sufficient to "round up" the whole pueblo, and compel the surrender of the guilty men.

Cavalry has been called for; but it would be wise if the officer in command would take along a field piece or two. The Pueblo Indian, as experience has shown, is wonderfully impressed by being brought face to face with a cannon which can knock his walls of stone and adobe into so many chips. Maj. Constant Williams tried this device on the Moquis of Oraibi, in Arizona, and took pains to test the gun within full view of the Indians by discharging it with an explosive shell and blowing an improvised target to atoms. The recusants did not wait to have the gun turned around and trained on themselves. They were ready to promise anything, or do anything, the Government wanted. As all the Government asked of them was obedience to certain simple rules issued for their good, the cannon played a most effective part as a peacemaker and agent of civilization.

DEPARTMENT RIFLE AND CARBINE COMPETITIONS, 1897.

East.—The competitions closed at Fort Niagara on Sept. 11, the ten highest forming the Department Infantry Team being as follows:

	Known Distance.	Skirmish.	Total.
	2 days.	2 days.	
Corp. H. C. Keune, 6th Inf.	361	210	571
Artif. H. Groth, A. 17th Inf.	349	216	565
Priv. J. C. Moore, H. 6th Inf.	314	250	564
Sergt. Geo. M. Branham, E. 6th Inf.	300	263	563
Sergt. M. Timmins, D. 13th Inf.	329	230	559
Priv. E. Wetter, F. 21st Inf.	324	229	553
Lce. Corp. H. W. Smith, B. 17th Inf.	362	188	550
Lce. Corp. A. Anderson, G. 17th Inf.	343	204	547
Sergt. R. R. Bean, D. 17th Inf.	347	200	547
1st Sergt. John O'Rourke, C. 17th Inf.	329	211	540

The competitions were successfully conducted to a close by Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf., assisted by Lieuts. E. F. Taggart, B. A. Poore, H. G. Lyon, F. H. Schoeffel, A. B. Lawton, W. A. Sater, H. F. Rethers, A. T. Owenshine, I. L. Reeves and F. L. Munson. Lieut. Harry C. Hale, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, was also present while the competitions were in progress. It was altogether a successful occasion and much more practical than in the days of yore.

Dakota.—The competitions commenced at Fort Keogh Sept. 13 and continue during the week. Results not yet in.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. H. I. Raymond, Asst. Surg. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 14.)

Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., is assigned to duty in the A. G. O.; Col. M. Barber, A. A. G., to duty at Headquarters Department of the East; and Col. M. V. Sheridan to duty at Headquarters Department of the Missouri. (S. O. 217, H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., is detailed in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Slocum, Sept. 12.)

2d Lieut. T. W. Winston, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Slocum, Sept. 11.)

2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 16.)

2d Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Inf., is detailed Adjutant of post. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 14.)

Sergt. Thos. Dolin, K. 13th Inf., is detailed Drill Instructor of Recruits. (Fort Slocum, Sept. 13.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, 24th Inf. (Fort Slocum, Sept. 12.)

Some lively skirmishing is being done in the 2d Regiment of New Jersey by the candidates for the various offices that will be vacant when the resignation of Col. S. V. Muzzy and his brother, Maj. Muzzy, of the 1st Battalion, are accepted. Lieut. Col. Edward W. Hine is the unanimous choice for Colonel without any material opposition. Maj. Daniel A. Currie, of the 2d Battalion, will undoubtedly be elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. John Engel will secure Maj. Currie's position. In the 1st Battalion is where the hustling is being done for the Majorship. Three candidates are in the field, each one confident of success. Capt. Augustus Van Geisen, Capt. James Parker, and Capt. Hamilton M. Ross, Jr., each with a contingent of supporters, is making a lively tussle for supremacy. From a careful canvass and all indications, Capt. Van Geisen will come out a winner. At any rate he has an excellent record to show. He served in the Civil War and is a member of Farragut Post, No. 28, G. A. R.; enlisted in N. G. N. J. May 25, 1880, Corporal same year, Sergeant 1884, 1st Sergeant 1885, 2d Lieutenant 1886, 1st Lieutenant 1880, Captain Oct. 9, 1890. Capt. Van Geisen is second senior captain in the State. No drills will be held before next month, when the regular winter season opens. Work is progressing in good shape on the new Newark armory.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th U. S. Inf., is visiting friends at Rochester, N. Y.

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The last volume of "Notes on Naval Progress," issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence, contains an account of the naval maneuvers of England, France, Germany and Italy for 1896, and a translation of an article by Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Barry in "Le Revue des Deux Mondes" for March, 1897, on "The Logical Constitution of the French Fleet." The volume is accompanied by a series of outline maps illustrating the maneuvers.

We receive with the compliments of the executive committee, the "Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York." These institutions are the depositories of eight hundred millions of dollars belonging to thrifty workers who thus array themselves in the much dreaded capitalistic class. They number in all 1,700,000, so that they are really formidable in numbers as well as in pecuniary influence.

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A QUESTION OF MANNERS.

"Harper's Weekly" has the reputation of being what is known as a mugwump paper, but it certainly sets an example to other papers belonging to that class in its spirit of Americanism. Its editorial expressions of opinion are always able, often critical, but it does not seek to establish a reputation for impartiality by belittling everything that is distinctively American. In its issue of Sept. 11, it says:

"A nation that professes to 'admire and love' us ought to be willing to take us as we are, and especially ought it not to threaten us with war on a question of manners. Really it should not make any difference to Great Britain whether it is charged with bad faith in the plain, blunt speech of democracy or with the suavity of aristocracy. The point is the charge of bad faith. And of that we believe Great Britain, acting in the interest and under the dictation of Canada, to have been guilty. We believe, too, that she has compelled the making of this charge in order to induce her to listen to us. That is certainly the impression of every member of the McKinley and Cleveland administrations who has had anything whatever to do with the seal question. It is greatly to be regretted that such a question exists, but so long as it does exist it would better be raised and settled than permitted to remain a constant source of irritation between the two countries. Above all else, the attention of the two peoples should not be distracted from the merits of the controversy to a question of manners. Good manners are most admirable, but truth is of more value. If all the causes of irritation between the two countries were removed, Englishmen would find Americans their best friends; and even with these causes existing, England has the deep sympathy of the great majority of Americans in all her difficulties with those whom the people on both sides of the water regard as foreigners. But the cordiality of our international relations is not to be strengthened by discussing either the bad manners of American politicians or the insolence of English sporting journals and literary reviewers."

"Town Topics" publishes "Fetters That Sear," by Harold R. Vynne, one of the series of novelettes republished from its pages and now numbering twenty-five in all. F. Tennyson Neely publishes "True to Themselves." A Psychological study by Alex. J. C. Skene, M.D., LL.D., with a portrait of the author; also "Klondike, the Land of Gold," by Chas. Fredk. Stansbury, containing all available practical information of every description concerning the new gold fields. It has a map and other illustrations.

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The Navy Department has prepared plans for the building of a sailing ship for the instruction of cadets at the Naval Academy, and will shortly invite bids for the construction of the same. She will be bark-rigged, constructed of steel, with the bottom sheathed with yellow pine and coppered, and carrying a total sail spread of 14,888 square feet of canvas. Besides quarters for her officers she will have accommodations for 180 cadets and 90 sailors. The lower masts and lower yards will be of steel, and the upper spars of yellow pine or spruce, and the rigging will be of wire. The vessel will mount six 4-inch rapid-fire guns on the gun deck, four 6-pounders and two 1-pounders on the spar deck. Her general dimensions will be: Length on the water line, 175 feet; breadth, 37 feet; draught forward, 15 feet; aft, 17 feet 6 inches; displacement, 1,100 tons. Capt. Cooper has been a strong advocate for such a sailing vessel as most essential to the instruction of the cadets.

The Twenty-first Year Book of the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, N. Y., for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, is an excellent specimen of book work, though the editing, typography, illustration and binding are the product solely of the prisoners confined in this penal institution. It contains an average of 1,354 prisoners, males, between the ages of 16 and 30. They are divided into sixteen military companies, constituting a regiment of four battalions for the benefit of military drill, and the training in manliness of bearing and movement and feeling incident to good military training. This is an important feature of an institution designed to reform rather than to punish. Another is the careful system of grading prisoners according to his characteristics, progress or want of progress. The reformatory gives instruction in thirty-four trades, and of the 329 men paroled during the year, 324 went to the trades acquired at the institution, four had trades when received, and one received no instruction. The report contains an interesting series of photo engravings illustrating the characteristics of the reformatory which is famous for its useful work the world over. It is interesting to note that its military features constitute a very important part of its system of discipline.

It is understood that the plans and specifications in course of preparation by the Armor Factory Board for a government armor plant will call for an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000. The board is now carefully considering the character of tools, which will be necessary in manufacturing armor, the kind of buildings best adapted for the furnaces, mills, etc., and is also giving consideration to the question of sites. Commo. Howell, the president of the board, is anxious to complete the plans and specifications before making any further examination of sites. The board will not select a site, but in the advertisement it will prepare will state the advantages necessary for a point to possess for its adoption for the proposed plant. It will make a report to the Department, however, upon the sites examined and the selection will rest with Mr. Long. There is some talk of the board proceeding to Europe, but nothing definite has been settled on this point.

By the act of Congress passed Jan. 26 last, persons engaged in the telegraph service of the Army during the late war are entitled to receive certificates of honorable discharge if their service was honest and faithful. Some doubt having arisen as to the scope of the act, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn requested an opinion on the subject from Judge Adv. Gen. Leiber. The opinion rendered is to the effect that the act applies to all classes of employés of the Government engaged in transmitting information for the use of the Army, whether employed in sending, receiving or distributing telegraph messages.

Artillery Circular L, 1897, contains "Instructions for Salutes and Ceremonies at Seacoast and Other Ports Provided with Artillery," prepared at the Artillery School, and published by the A. G. Office.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

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The "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," established in 1863, during the Civil War, is the best known and most widely distributed of Service periodicals, and is the only one containing a special department for the National Guard. It contains over fifty per cent. more reading matter than any other, and an examination will show that it is incomparably the best Service paper in this country.

To its subscription list have been added at various times the subscription lists of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the "United Service" Magazine, of Philadelphia, and the "Army and Navy Gazette," of Washington. The circulation of the "Journal," always larger than that of any other American paper of its class, has been steadily growing of late years, and now exceeds the combined circulation of all other Service Periodicals in the United States. It reaches a valuable class of readers scattered over the world and not accessible through other mediums.

The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

Standard of measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 90 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue. Reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate.

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CHANGES IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To the great gratification of the Army and of his many friends in civil life, Col. Samuel Breck, Asst. Adjt. Gen., was on Monday last appointed Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier General. The appointment was not a surprise, but its announcement was none the less pleasant. Since Gen. Breck's transfer to Washington it had been expected that he would receive the promotion which his record and service demanded, and compliance with this demand is creditable to the administration. The fact that the administration did not attempt to evade the system of promotion by seniority is an indication of its future course. Army officers are firm in the belief that Col. H. C. Corbin, now Adjutant General of the Department of the East, will succeed Gen. Breck as Adjutant General, when that officer is placed on the retired list on account of age on Feb. 25 next. In anticipation of Col. Corbin's promotion he will, as already stated, be ordered to Washington as principal assistant to Gen. Breck. Col. Corbin's promotion will prevent any further changes in the office of chief of his corps until Sept. 15, 1906, when he will reach the retiring age.

Col. Merritt Barber, Adjt. Gen. of the Department of the Missouri, will be ordered to succeed Col. Corbin as Adjutant General of the Department of the East when the latter is transferred to Washington. Col. Barber's retirement will occur on July 31, 1902, before the retirement of Col. Corbin. Col. M. V. Sheridan will be transferred from St. Paul to Chicago, where he will be stationed as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, and he will be succeeded at his present station by Lieut. Col. T. Schwan, Adjt. Gen. of the Department of the Platte. It is expected that the vacancy at Omaha will be filled by the assignment of either Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Adjt. Gen. of the Department of the Texas, or Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall, on duty in the Adjutant General's Office. Should Lieut. Col. MacArthur receive the assignment, Lieut. Col. Hall will be ordered to duty at San Antonio.

In the office of the Adjutant General, a number of changes occur in consequence of the promotion of Gen. Breck. Col. Corbin will hereafter be the principal assistant to the Adjutant General, succeeding Col. Thomas Ward, who received his promotion to his present grade by reason of the retirement of Gen. Ruggles. Lieut. Col. J. C. Gilmore will be transferred from duty in the office of the Adjutant General to Army Headquarters, where he will act as Adjutant General, succeeding Gen. Breck. The vacancy in the corps of Adjutant Generals was filled by the appointment of Capt. H. O. Heistand, 11th Inf., to the President's military secretary. It is expected that Heistand will assume duty as Assistant Adjutant General immediately, but his new work will not prevent

him from continuing in his position of military secretary to the President.

OUR DRY DOCKS.

In view of the denial by the Department of the request of Civil Engr. Menocal for a court of inquiry to pass upon his actions relative to the work on dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, we have taken occasion to inquire into the matter and have ascertained that when the original board, composed of Civil Engrs. Asserson, Menocal and Prindle, considered the damage to the dock and the remedy to be applied, they unanimously recommended that it should be left to the engineer in charge to determine steps necessary to construct the coffer dam, plans for which were submitted by the board and afterward approved, and to hasten the work. That the work might be expedited it was recommended and requested that the engineer in charge be empowered, in case an emergency should arise to purchase material in the open market, to hire such labor as might be found necessary and to waive the regulation methods of bidding and contracting.

The friends of Mr. Menocal assert that this request was ignored. The delay and the emergency arose and the powers requested at the commencement of the work have been given to Naval Constr. Bowles and the work taken out of the hands of the Civil Engineers.

The action of the Assistant Secretary would appear to cast a reflection upon the entire Corps of Civil Engineers, to say nothing of the apparent violations of the naval regulations.

Discussion has again arisen as to the merits of the various systems of dry docks for the docking of battle-ships. Objection is made to the dock of iron or steel on the ground that they deteriorate very rapidly; that their life is short, and that the cost of maintenance is very great, not only of the structure itself but of the basin in which it is operated, as this basin is necessarily from twenty to twenty-five feet deeper than the approaches. It fills almost as fast as dredged. Again, the floating structure cannot be used, except in still water without great risk. The Bermuda dock is said to be maintained at an annual expenditure of \$65,000, and in spite of this great outlay is deteriorating very fast. The stone or concrete dry dock is objected to principally because its construction requires from eight to ten years—its first cost is many times greater than that of a properly constructed timber dry dock of equal size. The cost of maintenance is much greater than that of the timber structure.

The timber dry dock of sufficient size to receive our battleships can be constructed in twenty-four months, at one-fourth what it would cost for one of stone. The cost of operating and maintenance is greatly in favor of the timber structure. As to stability, it must be borne in mind that all basin dry docks are supported by pile foundations and the stone dry dock foundation must sustain in addition to the weight of the vessel, the immense weight of stone in the superstructure. For the timber structure it is claimed that it gives superior facilities for shoring and repairing vessels, better distribution of light and air and owing to the greater slope of the sides and low, narrow altars (steps), which are impracticable in other than timber construction, furnishes safe and easy means of access for workmen from any point above to the floor of the dock and facilitates the rapid shoring of vessels with the use of but one set of shores for all widths of beam. We are informed that the keel blocks of the concrete dock at Halifax are five feet apart, because of which the Indiana sustained more or less injury to her plating. The keel blocks in the U. S. Government timber dry docks are but two feet eight inches apart, thus affording much greater supporting power.

It is probable that Congress, in view of the lack of docking facilities for its battleships, will authorize early in the session liberal appropriations for docks and probably for timber dry docks, which certainly have the advantage of cheapness, rapidity of construction and durability.

After its lamentable experience with the timber dry docks at Puget Sound, Port Royal and No. 3, at Brooklyn, the Government should have a care to contract with dry-dock builders of acknowledged ability at fair prices.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., who has had in charge the establishment of temporary naval recruiting stations on the Great Lakes, returned to Washington on Tuesday. During his absence of several weeks he established recruiting stations at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Detroit. The station at Detroit is still in operation, being in charge of Ensign Noble M. Irwin. This will be maintained for the present, and Lieut. Comdr. Hawley will recommend to the Secretary the establishment of a permanent recruiting rendezvous at Chicago. The number of applicants for enlistment who presented themselves at each station was greater than could be utilized in the service. The quality of the men was above the average of those now in the service, and included large numbers of well equipped and able-bodied seamen and mechanics. The percentage of those who successfully passed the exacting physical examination was very large, being over 50 per cent., at all points, and was over 65 per cent. at Duluth. At Chicago 126 men were enlisted, at Duluth and Detroit 34 each, and at Milwaukee 31. All these men have been sent to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York, and most of them have already been assigned to duty on ships in active service. None but American citizens were enlisted and no boys not born in this country. Lieut. Comdr. Hawley will suggest to Secretary Long the advisability of a visit of a recruiting board to establish temporary recruiting stations at Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and other Southern ports. He finds that in all the lake towns and

seaports there are large numbers of promising sailormen and mechanics of American citizenship, who have not the money to pay their expenses to the recruiting ships, but who gladly enlist when the recruiting officers come to them and their expenses to the receiving ships are paid. They constitute a class that it is very desirable to induce to enter the Navy, and the first experiments in recruiting them have met with signal success. It is the policy of the Department to weed out the foreign element in the personnel of the Navy as rapidly as possible.

The fact that the torpedo boat Rodgers will not be able to join the torpedo boat flotilla on Oct. 1 on account of the accident she sustained on Saturday last, will not prevent the formation of this organization nor its conduct of the maneuvers directed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has instructed Lieut. Comdr. Kimball to form the flotilla at Tompkinsville on Oct. 1 and to maneuver down the Atlantic coast. Lieut. Comdr. Kimball will station himself on board of some one of the torpedo boats until the Rodgers is completed three months hence and is accepted by the Government and placed in commission, when he will assume command. The flotilla will on Oct. 1 be composed of the Porter, Ericsson, Foote and Cushing and the Dupont in case the forthcoming trial of that vessel should result in her acceptance by the Government. The accident to the Rodgers not only damaged her machinery, but resulted in the scalding of Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards and four of the men on duty in the engine room. Mr. Edwards behaved like a hero, remaining in the engine room until the other persons in the apartment at the time had escaped. When he reached the deck it was found that his hands and face were burned and he was removed to the Annapolis Hospital, where he received treatment. After the accident to the port engine, the Rodgers, at a speed of about 15 knots, proceeded to Baltimore, where she is now undergoing repairs at the works of her builders. It is estimated that at least three months' work will be required to place her in condition for another trial.

It is with pleasure that we record the fact that medals of honor have been awarded to Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock and Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Hall, Asst. Adjts. Gen., U. S. A. The official recitation of the brave acts performed by these officers and for which the medals were awarded, is as follows: Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., at Spring Creek, Neb., May 16, 1869, this officer, then a 1st Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, and serving with a scouting column, while in advance with a troop of cavalry, was attacked by Indians outnumbering his force six times. Advancing to high ground, he dismounted his troop, himself remaining mounted to encourage his men, and there fought the Indians until relieved, his horse being wounded. Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Hall, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A.; near camp on White River, Col., Oct. 20, 1879, this officer, then 1st Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in command of a reconnoitering party of three men, and while going to the rescue of a brother officer who had been attacked by Indians, was himself attacked by about thirty warriors. During the engagement he several times exposed himself in order to draw the fire of his assailants so his party could reply with effect.

Speaking of the "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," by William Conant Church, just published by the Putnams in their "Heroes of the Nation" series, the Buffalo "Express" of Sept. 13 says: "Col. Church's volume can be heartily recommended as a full, well-written and convenient account of the life of Gen. Grant and our National history as influenced by Grant's career. The title of the work is: 'Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction.' About a quarter of the 475-page volume is devoted to affairs following the close of the Rebellion. It is difficult to say much that is new about Grant, but Col. Church's book is to be classed as an original work, not a compilation. To the history of events and anecdote, he adds much in the way of interesting judgment of personal character, and intelligent criticism. As a clear and concise account of Grant's military campaigns the book is especially useful. As in the case of other works in this series, the volume is abundantly illustrated. It has nearly 20 portraits and pictures of places, and more than a score of maps, many of them redrawn from the Government war atlas."

The Military Information Division of the A. G. Office publish Greece Sheet No. 6, which is a map of the western portion of the Grecian peninsula and the islands of Ithaca, Kephallenia and Zakynthos. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey publish a general chart of Alaska, compiled from United States and Russian authorities. It is on a comparatively large scale, covering a sheet 26 by 48 inches in size. It shows that the furthest Western possessions of the United States are so far out in the Pacific that the central point of our territory between East and West is in the Pacific Ocean and that the Sandwich Islands are nearly 1,500 miles within our western boundary line. The center line north and south between the northernmost limit of Alaska, at Point Barren, and the southern limit of Florida, is in British territory.

Experiments are being made at Portsmouth, England, with cordite as ammunition for quick-firing guns for the purpose of determining the visibility of the flash at night and how far it would guide an enemy's fire. Cordite is said to give a much smaller flash than powder.

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The last volume of "Notes on Naval Progress," issued
by the Office of Naval Intelligence, contains an account
of the naval maneuvers of England, France, Germany
and Italy for 1896, and a translation of an article by
Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Barry in "Le Revue des Deux
Mondes" for March, 1897, on "The Logical Constitution of
the French Fleet." The volume is accompanied by a
series of outline maps illustrating the maneuvers.

We receive with the compliments of the executive com-
mittee, the "Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Con-
vention of the Savings Banks' Association of the State
of New York." These institutions are the depositories
of eight hundred millions of dollars belonging to thrifty
workers who thus array themselves in the much dreaded
capitalistic class. They number in all 1,700,000, so that
they are really formidable in numbers as well as in pec-
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course of preparation by the Armor Factory Board for
a government armor plant will call for an expenditure of
more than \$3,000,000. The board is now carefully con-
sidering the character of tools, which will be necessary
in manufacturing armor, the kind of buildings best adapt-
ed for the furnaces, mills, etc., and is also giving con-
sideration to the question of sites. Commo. Howell, the
president of the board, is anxious to complete the plans
and specifications before making any further examination
of sites. The board will not select a site, but in the
advertisement it will prepare will state the advantages
necessary for a point to possess for its adoption for the
proposed plant. It will make a report to the Department,
however, upon the sites examined and the selection will
rest with Mr. Long. There is some talk of the board
proceeding to Europe, but nothing definite has been set-
tled on this point.

By the act of Congress passed Jan. 26 last, persons en-
gaged in the telegraph service of the Army during the
late war are entitled to receive certificates of honorable
discharge if their service was honest and faithful. Some
doubt having arisen as to the scope of the act, Acting
Secretary of War Meiklejohn requested an opinion on
the subject from Judge Adv. Gen. Leiber. The opinion
rendered is to the effect that the act applies to all classes
of employes of the Government engaged in transmitting
information for the use of the Army, whether employed
in sending, receiving or distributing telegraph messages.

Artillery Circular L, 1897, contains "Instructions for
Salutes and Ceremonies at Seacoast and Other Ports
Provided with Artillery," prepared at the Artillery School
and published by the A. G. Office.

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CHANGES IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To the great gratification of the Army and of his many friends in civil life, Col. Samuel Breck, Asst. Adjt. Gen., was on Monday last appointed Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier General. The appointment was not a surprise, but its announcement was none the less pleasant. Since Gen. Breck's transfer to Washington it had been expected that he would receive the promotion which his record and service demanded, and compliance with this demand is creditable to the administration. The fact that the administration did not attempt to evade the system of promotion by seniority is an indication of its future course. Army officers are firm in the belief that Col. H. C. Corbin, now Adjutant General of the Department of the East, will succeed Gen. Breck as Adjutant General, when that officer is placed on the retired list on account of age on Feb. 25 next. In anticipation of Col. Corbin's promotion he will, as already stated, be ordered to Washington as principal assistant to Gen. Breck. Col. Corbin's promotion will prevent any further changes in the office of chief of his corps until Sept. 15, 1906, when he will reach the retiring age.

Col. Merritt Barber, Adjt. Gen. of the Department of the Missouri, will be ordered to succeed Col. Corbin as Adjutant General of the Department of the East when the latter is transferred to Washington. Col. Barber's retirement will occur on July 31, 1902, before the retirement of Col. Corbin. Col. M. V. Sheridan will be transferred from St. Paul to Chicago, where he will be stationed as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, and he will be succeeded at his present station by Lieut. Col. T. Schwan, Adjt. Gen. of the Department of the Platte. It is expected that the vacancy at Omaha will be filled by the assignment of either Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Adjt. Gen. of the Department of the Texas, or Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall, on duty in the Adjutant General's Office. Should Lieut. Col. MacArthur receive the assignment, Lieut. Col. Hall will be ordered to duty at San Antonio.

In the office of the Adjutant General, a number of changes occur in consequence of the promotion of Gen. Breck. Col. Corbin will hereafter be the principal assistant to the Adjutant General, succeeding Col. Thomas Ward, who received his promotion to his present grade by reason of the retirement of Gen. Ruggles. Lieut. Col. J. C. Gilmore will be transferred from duty in the office of the Adjutant General to Army Headquarters, where he will act as Adjutant General, succeeding Gen. Breck. The vacancy in the corps of Adjutant Generals was filled by the appointment of Capt. H. O. Heistand, 11th Inf., the President's military secretary. It is expected that Maj. Heistand will assume duty as Assistant Adjutant General immediately, but his new work will not prevent

him from continuing in his position of military secretary to the President.

OUR DRY DOCKS.

In view of the denial by the Department of the request of Civil Engr. Menocal for a court of inquiry to pass upon his actions relative to the work on dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, we have taken occasion to inquire into the matter and have ascertained that when the original board, composed of Civil Engrs. Asserson, Menocal and Prindle, considered the damage to the dock and the remedy to be applied, they unanimously recommended that it should be left to the engineer in charge to determine steps necessary to construct the coffer dam, plans for which were submitted by the board and afterward approved, and to hasten the work. That the work might be expedited it was recommended and requested that the engineer in charge be empowered, in case an emergency should arise to purchase material in the open market, to hire such labor as might be found necessary and to waive the regulation methods of bidding and contracting.

The friends of Mr. Menocal assert that this request was ignored. The delay and the emergency arose and the powers requested at the commencement of the work have been given to Naval Constr. Bowles and the work taken out of the hands of the Civil Engineers.

The action of the Assistant Secretary would appear to cast a reflection upon the entire Corps of Civil Engineers, to say nothing of the apparent violations of the naval regulations.

Discussion has again arisen as to the merits of the various systems of dry docks for the docking of battleships. Objection is made to the dock of iron or steel on the ground that they deteriorate very rapidly; that their life is short, and that the cost of maintenance is very great, not only of the structure itself but of the basin in which it is operated, as this basin is necessarily from twenty to twenty-five feet deeper than the approaches. It fills almost as fast as dredged. Again, the floating structure cannot be used, except in still water without great risk. The Bermuda dock is said to be maintained at an annual expenditure of \$65,000, and in spite of this great outlay is deteriorating very fast. The stone or concrete dry dock is objected to principally because its construction requires from eight to ten years—its first cost is many times greater than that of a properly constructed timber dry dock of equal size. The cost of maintenance is much greater than that of the timber structure.

The timber dry dock of sufficient size to receive our battleships can be constructed in twenty-four months, at one-fourth what it would cost for one of stone. The cost of operating and maintenance is greatly in favor of the timber structure. As to stability, it must be borne in mind that all basin dry docks are supported by pile foundations and the stone dry dock foundation must sustain in addition to the weight of the vessel, the immense weight of stone in the superstructure. For the timber structure it is claimed that it gives superior facilities for shoring and repairing vessels, better distribution of light and air and owing to the greater slope of the sides and low, narrow altars (steps), which are impracticable in other than timber construction, furnishes safe and easy means of access for workmen from any point above to the floor of the dock and facilitates the rapid shoring of vessels with the use of but one set of shores for all widths of beam. We are informed that the keel blocks of the concrete dock at Halifax are five feet apart, because of which the Indiana sustained more or less injury to her plating. The keel blocks in the U. S. Government timber dry docks are but two feet eight inches apart, thus affording much greater supporting power.

It is probable that Congress, in view of the lack of docking facilities for its battleships, will authorize early in the session liberal appropriations for docks and probably for timber dry docks, which certainly have the advantage of cheapness, rapidity of construction and durability.

After its lamentable experience with the timber dry docks at Puget Sound, Port Royal and No. 3, at Brooklyn, the Government should have a care to contract with dry-dock builders of acknowledged ability at fair prices.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., who has had in charge the establishment of temporary naval recruiting stations on the Great Lakes, returned to Washington on Tuesday. During his absence of several weeks he established recruiting stations at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Detroit. The station at Detroit is still in operation, being in charge of Ensign Noble M. Irwin. This will be maintained for the present, and Lieut. Comdr. Hawley will recommend to the Secretary the establishment of a permanent recruiting rendezvous at Chicago. The number of applicants for enlistment who presented themselves at each station was greater than could be utilized in the service. The quality of the men was above the average of those now in the service, and included large numbers of well equipped and able-bodied seamen and mechanics. The percentage of those who successfully passed the exacting physical examination was very large, being over 50 per cent., at all points, and was over 65 per cent. at Duluth. At Chicago 126 men were enlisted, at Duluth and Detroit 34 each, and at Milwaukee 31. All these men have been sent to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York, and most of them have already been assigned to duty on ships in active service. None but American citizens were enlisted and no boys not born in this country. Lieut. Comdr. Hawley will suggest to Secretary Long the advisability of a visit of a recruiting board to establish temporary recruiting stations at Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and other Southern ports. He finds that in all the lake towns and

seaports there are large numbers of promising sailormen and mechanics of American citizenship, who have not the money to pay their expenses to the recruiting ships, but who gladly enlist when the recruiting officers come to them and their expenses to the receiving ships are paid. They constitute a class that it is very desirable to induce to enter the Navy, and the first experiments in recruiting them have met with signal success. It is the policy of the Department to weed out the foreign element in the personnel of the Navy as rapidly as possible.

The fact that the torpedo boat Rodgers will not be able to join the torpedo boat flotilla on Oct. 1 on account of the accident she sustained on Saturday last, will not prevent the formation of this organization nor its conduct of the maneuvers directed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has instructed Lieut. Comdr. Kimball to form the flotilla at Tompkinsville on Oct. 1 and to maneuver down the Atlantic coast. Lieut. Comdr. Kimball will station himself on board of some one of the torpedo boats until the Rodgers is completed three months hence and is accepted by the Government and placed in commission, when he will assume command. The flotilla will on Oct. 1 be composed of the Porter, Ericsson, Foote and Cushing and the Dupont in case the forthcoming trial of that vessel should result in her acceptance by the Government. The accident to the Rodgers not only damaged her machinery, but resulted in the scalding of Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards and four of the men on duty in the engine room. Mr. Edwards behaved like a hero, remaining in the engine room until the other persons in the apartment at the time had escaped. When he reached the deck it was found that his hands and face were burned and he was removed to the Annapolis Hospital, where he received treatment. After the accident to the port engine, the Rodgers, at a speed of about 15 knots, proceeded to Baltimore, where she is now undergoing repairs at the works of her builders. It is estimated that at least three months' work will be required to place her in condition for another trial.

It is with pleasure that we record the fact that medals of honor have been awarded to Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock and Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Hall, Asst. Adjts. Gen., U. S. A. The official recitation of the brave acts performed by these officers and for which the medals were awarded, is as follows: Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., at Spring Creek, Neb., May 16, 1869, this officer, then a 1st Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, and serving with a scouting column, while in advance with a troop of cavalry, was attacked by Indians outnumbering his force six times. Advancing to high ground, he dismounted his troop, himself remaining mounted to encourage his men, and there fought the Indians until relieved, his horse being wounded. Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Hall, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A.; near camp on White River, Col., Oct. 20, 1879, this officer, then 1st Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in command of a reconnoitering party of three men, and while going to the rescue of a brother officer who had been attacked by Indians, was himself attacked by about thirty warriors. During the engagement he several times exposed himself in order to draw the fire of his assailants so his party could reply with effect.

Speaking of the "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," by William Conant Church, just published by the Putnams in their "Heroes of the Nation" series, the Buffalo "Express" of Sept. 13 says: "Col. Church's volume can be heartily recommended as a full, well-written and convenient account of the life of Gen. Grant and our National history as influenced by Grant's career. The title of the work is: 'Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction.' About a quarter of the 475-page volume is devoted to affairs following the close of the Rebellion. It is difficult to say much that is new about Grant, but Col. Church's book is to be classed as an original work, not a compilation. To the history of events and anecdote, he adds much in the way of interesting judgment of personal character, and intelligent criticism. As a clear and concise account of Grant's military campaigns the book is especially useful. As in the case of other works in this series, the volume is abundantly illustrated. It has nearly 20 portraits and pictures of places, and more than a score of maps, many of them redrawn from the Government war atlas."

The Military Information Division of the A. G. Office publish Greece Sheet No. 6, which is a map of the western portion of the Grecian peninsula and the islands of Ithaca, Kephallenia and Zakynthos. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey publish a general chart of Alaska, compiled from United States and Russian authorities. It is on a comparatively large scale, covering a sheet 26 by 48 inches in size. It shows that the furthest Western possessions of the United States are so far out in the Pacific that the central point of our territory between East and West is in the Pacific Ocean and that the Sandwich Islands are nearly 1,500 miles within our western boundary line. The center line north and south between the northernmost limit of Alaska, at Point Barren, and the southern limit of Florida, is in British territory.

Experiments are being made at Portsmouth, England, with cordite as ammunition for quick-firing guns for the purpose of determining the visibility of the flash at night and how far it would guide an enemy's fire. Cordite is said to give a much smaller flash than powder.

SECRETS IN THE DOCKYARDS AND ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

A writer in the "Times" of the 14th inst. calls the authorities of the Admiralty and of the War Office to task for the readiness they are supposed to display in showing foreigners the details of manufacture of our warlike stores. "Inquirer," the writer of the letter, does not seem to have inquired much into his subject, or he would hardly have overlooked the fact that it is the settled policy of the Government to order a large proportion of our ships and ordnance stores from private contractors, so that the observance of secrecy is, for that reason, out of the question. Besides this circumstance, it is well known that very large bodies of visitors pass through the dockyards and factories every day, and that those who wish it can easily see in detail any manufacture which specially interests them, and it is obviously impossible to prevent information that may be thus acquired from being communicated to foreigners, even were it possible to exclude foreigners from getting in with other visitors, who often come in large bodies. As far as our own observation goes, the only processes which are not shown to the general public are those connected with the handling of explosives, and that, simply because there is a certain amount of danger attached to them. Whether it is wise of the Government to employ contractors or to allow swarms of visitors to pass through the national workshops is quite another question; but as long as the practice prevails it is obviously absurd to talk of keeping anything secret, except, perhaps, very small manufactures, which might be carried on in secluded buildings. It is rather out of date to find the bugbear of secrecy again arising out of high explosive shell, the nature and mode of preparation of which are thoroughly well known to experts all over the world.

"Le Yacht" tells us that orders have just been given for the construction of a vessel whose very high speed would render her eminently adapted for "commerce destroying" purposes. The following are the details given: Length, 137 metres, and breadth, 15; displacement, 5,685 tons; draught, 6.3 metres. The boilers are of the multitubular Normand system, and supply three vertical triple-expansion engines having a total force of 17,400 h. p., and giving a speed of 23 knots an hour. So high a speed is naturally attained by the sacrifice of other qualities, but the armament of the new vessel, which is, or rather, is to be, named Jurien de la Gravière, will be fairly powerful for a vessel of her kind, consisting of 8 guns of 164.7 mm., 10 of 47 mm., and 6 of 37 mm., all quick-firers, besides two submerged torpedo tubes. Her crew will number 29 officers and 482 men. Her normal provision of coal is 600 tons, giving her a radius of action of 6,150 knots at 10 knots per hour, or 800 knots at full speed. She can, however, take an additional 300 tons in her bunkers, thereby extending her radius of action to 9,300 miles at a speed of 10 knots, or to 1,330 miles at 23 knots.—Army and Navy Gazette.

CHIEF ENGR. MENOCAL'S REQUEST FOR A COURT.

In his letter denying the request of Civil Engr. Menocal for a court of inquiry, Acting Secretary Roosevelt says: "Mr. Menocal's request is refused. There is no reason whatsoever for ordering a court of inquiry on Civil Engr. Menocal. The order turning over the work to Constr. Bowles was no more of a reflection upon Mr. Menocal than upon any other of the different officers concerned in the work; and it was very emphatically a reflection upon the system under which that work had been done, a system which made it impossible to find out exactly who was responsible for the failure to appreciate that this work was in the nature of a special emergency, to meet which special methods were required. So difficult was it to find out who was responsible that the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks informed me that it was not Civil Engr. Menocal, but another Civil Engineer, who was in charge of the work. In reference to the 5th indorsement, by the Captain of the yard, the Department has to say that, in the first place, the trouble was precisely that 'only the ordinary methods of obtaining material were resorted to'; the delays thereby incurred, so far from being 'unavoidable,' could readily have been avoided if there had been a request to make the matter urgent, in order to prevent these delays. Whose duty it was to make this request, the Department does not propose to discuss, as the system employed was such as to make it difficult to fix responsibility, and possible for almost any officer to shelter himself behind the regulations. In the second place the Captain of the yard has been misinformed if he understands that the matter of preparation at the time of the transfer of the work had 'just about reached a point where it was possible to proceed satisfactorily.' (In the indorsement the Captain says that it was 'possible to proceed at a more rapid rate.' The rate might well have been more rapid than it actually was, and yet have been very unsatisfactorily slow.) The Department is personally aware of changes that have been made since Mr. Bowles took charge which have resulted in an immediate and marked increase of speed.

"As regards the 6th indorsement, in which the Commandant of the Navy Yards says that he thinks 'the present system of purchase and procurement of supplies for the naval service is the cause of any complaint,' this merely shows that the work should have been declared urgent by those having charge of it, and especially by any officer whose attention was specifically called to the fact that there was need of urgency for the work. The Department cannot of itself find out in each case, as it had to do in this case on its own motion, that there was need for the situation to be considered urgent, and need for special and extraordinary measures to be adopted. It must trust to those who have charge of the work to notify the Department when in a case of great emergency there is need that the ordinary regulation should be relaxed, and where such notification is not made, and where in consequence there is a failure to adopt the necessary measures, and where, furthermore, it is impossible to say who is primarily responsible for the failure, the only course open is to try a radically new method, inasmuch as the old one has conspicuously failed. The rest of the 6th indorsement is covered by the comments already made on the 5th.

As for the 7th indorsement it is covered by what has been said above in reference to the 5th and 6th. It is sufficient to say that it is merely stating the question in a different way to say that 'the present method of purchasing supplies is responsible for the slowness of action,' inasmuch as on proper representations being made the Department would have at once altered these methods, exactly as it did when Mr. Bowles made the request. Furthermore, as already pointed out, there is nothing whatever in the statement of vague belief that 'the work had reached a point where it would have proceeded at a more rapid rate.' It certainly did not show the slightest

symptoms of proceeding at the rapid rate that has since obtained in consequence of the necessary changes being made. A system may work well enough in ordinary time, but may break down in a crisis. If in such a case those in charge of the work fail to rise to the level of the emergency, and fail to try to provide the measures to cope with the crisis, the only remedy is for the Department itself, on its own motion, to change the methods which ought properly to have been changed on their initiative; and this, although there was a failure to rise to an emergency, may in no sense imply conduct which would warrant a court of inquiry or any similar action."

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, Sept. 9, 1897.

The following letter has been received in the post from the troops encamped in Strawberry Valley, Utah:

Strawberry Valley, Utah, Sept. 7.

The two battalions of the 24th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum, left Fort Douglas for this place at 7 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 23d. There were Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G and H, and three men of the Hospital Corps, aggregating 17 officers and 344 enlisted men. We left the post in good trim and excellent spirits. The road, until we reached Parley's Canyon, six miles distant, was rather dusty, but the rest of it was excellent. Parley's Canyon is a very pretty canyon and the road up it is hard and free from dust. Marching was pleasant until we neared camp, when it became a little too warm for comfort. We reached camp at Hardey's ranch, in Mountain Dell, at 11:50 a. m., after having marched a distance of 12 miles.

The next morning we broke camp at 6:45 and marched to Snyderville, a distance of 13½ miles, arriving at 11:45 a. m. On the morning of the 25th we broke camp at 6:40 and marched through Park City and camped at Baum's ranch. We arrived here at noon after marching a distance of 14½ miles. At Park City the wagon train was left under guard to be loaded with the stores and provisions that had been shipped from Fort Douglas by rail. The troops attracted a great deal of attention from the people of Park City, who very seldom see so large a body of soldiers at one time. The wagon train was also a source of attraction to the people who gathered around to watch the operation of loading.

We left camp at Baum's ranch and marched through Heber City to Daniel's canyon, a distance of 11½ miles, which we reached at 11 a. m. At Heber we also attracted the attention of the people who turned out en masse to see the "soldiers."

Our camp in Daniel's Canyon was greatly scattered, as the canyon is very narrow and is heavily wooded with willows and other small trees and brush. We left camp on the morning of the 27th at 6:25 and marched to the head of the canyon, a distance of 10½ miles, reaching there at 11 a. m. As we left camp the sun was just beginning to bathe the peaks and crags of the rugged walls of the canyon in a flood of golden light. The air was so chilly that the rapid marching was only enough exercise to keep us warm.

The road was almost one continual bower the whole way up the canyon. The willows bending over the road were interlaced with the long streamers of the wild hop vines which met together at the top and dropping in graceful festoons formed the roof to the natural bower. As we neared the head of the canyon we reached an altitude where the cottonwoods and birch gave way to the more stately pine trees. The air had warmed up to such an extent that it became a little uncomfortable for too active exercise, but rain struck us and the change in temperature was surprising. Before we reached camp there was not a man in the command that was not wet to the skin. No amount of walking could make us warm and we were all nearly frozen.

Later, when the wagon train arrived, we were forced to suspend our uncomplimentary remarks on Utah and get the camp in order. Then the sun burst forth in all its splendor and drove the heavy mists like vast waves rolling up the mountain sides. Dinner was also ready and after the inner man was satisfied the boys were in high spirits. We left camp here at 5:45 the next morning and after an hour's march, covering three and a half miles, we went into permanent camp in Strawberry Valley. The spot selected for our camp was at a place called "Sugar Springs." This is a very large spring which bubbles out of the ground on the western side of the valley. Its water is very cold and is of a very fine quality.

One of the most surprising things that the boys notice here is that no matter how hot it may get in the daytime it freezes tight every night. The troops are kept busy drilling and doing all kinds of field work and when not on duty a great many of them go out fishing and hunting. Trout and sage chickens are every day dishes among the soldiers. We leave for home on the 9th of September, and will go by a different route so as to pass through the city of Provo and arrive home on the 13th.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, detached from the steamer *Endome* and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. S. E. Maguire and Cadet H. G. Fisher visited the Department during the past week.

A Board, composed of Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins, and 1st Asst. Engrs. C. A. McAllister and C. M. Green, is now in session for the examination of applicants for 2d Assistant Engineers, and such 2d Assistant Engineers as may be directed to report for examination for promotion.

The great review at Spithead is stirring up the French to make some vigorous preparations for converting the Western Mediterranean into a French lake. Lieut. Duboc demands that Bizerta shall be converted into a second Toulon, and protests that the credit which has been made for works there is wholly inadequate, even as a beginning. Then we hear also of Rachgoun being made a naval base, as opposed to Gibraltar.

Consequent upon the return of Maj. Gen. Miles, it is understood that there will occur a number of transfers of troops. Gen. Miles and Secretary Alger will confer with respect to the changes that may seem advisable. The Secretary of War is opposed to the idea of changing stations except in cases where the service is materially benefited by the transfer. One battery of artillery from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is to be ordered to Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, the battery to be designated by the Department Commander. The headquarters of the 13th Infantry is to be changed from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter. It is understood also that Gen. Miles will recommend a number of changes in uniforms and equipments, based on ideas which he has entertained for some time, and modified or accentuated by his observations during his tour abroad this summer.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

CIRCULAR 80, NAVY DEPT., 1897.

In reference to Article 1608, paragraph 15, the Department directs that the part of the paragraph which states that "all of such communications which refer to the movements of ships, to their condition, to their repairs, to their availability for sea service, and to their personnel, shall be forwarded to the Department through the Bureau of Navigation," be interpreted to also include all communications to the Department which contain any information, particularly that of a confidential character, international, political, or otherwise, which might have a bearing upon the movements of our own or foreign vessels, either war vessels or merchantmen, and also any action taken, either by a war vessel or merchantman, that is deemed of sufficient importance to be mentioned in an official letter.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary.

CIRCULAR 81, NAVY DEPT., AUG. 26, 1897.

The attention of commanding officers of vessels is called to the provisions of paragraph 3, Article 384, and paragraph 2, Article 493, U. S. Navy Regulations, which give to commanding officers authority, under certain circumstances, to relieve officers detailed as watch and division officers from unnecessary watch duty.

The Department desires that commanding officers, in their interpretation of the above paragraph, keep in mind the fact that the standing of watch in port, by these officers, in fine weather, under certain circumstances, may be dispensed with and more time be devoted to the training and drilling of the crew.

Day's duty may be substituted for the regular routine of watch standing in port, when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, it is feasible and proper. An officer on "day's duty" shall always be ready for duty and appear on deck the moment he is summoned, or notified that his presence there is desired. He shall receive all of the usual reports, no matter where he may be.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 11.—Capt. E. M. Shepard, ordered to command the receiving ship *Richmond*.

Capt. F. Rodgers, from the Naval Retiring Board Sept. 15 and to duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey.

The resignation of Acting Carpenter McCall Pate accepted from Sept. 13.

Pay Dir. L. G. Billings detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty as General Inspector of the Pay Corps, Sept. 27.

SEPT. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball detached from special duty at Columbian Iron Works and ordered to command the torpedo flotilla, flagboat *Foot*.

Lieut. F. S. Carter, orders for Sept. 9 modified; to compass duty Bureau of Equipment, Sept. 26, instead of to the Cincinnati.

Ensign F. L. Sandoz, from the Brooklyn to the Cincinnati.

Ensign C. S. Stanworth, released from arrest and restored to duty.

Pay Dir. C. Schenck, detached from duty as General Inspector of the Pay Corps and placed on the retired list Sept. 26.

Boatswain M. Wogan, detached from the Constellation and ordered to League Island.

Pay Clerk E. F. Delaney appointed for torpedo station, Newport.

SEPT. 14.—Lieut. J. M. Roper, ordered to be assistant to the Inspector of the 3d Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

SEPT. 15.—Capt. G. W. Coffin retired from date.

Carpenter G. W. Davis retired from date.

Lieut. R. Hunt retired from date.

Lieut. C. A. Clark, retired from date.

Asst. Surg. H. La Motte retired from date.

P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester, detached from duty with the Rodgers and ordered to the *Ericsson*.

SEPT. 16.—Pay Clerk W. J. Cozzens' resignation at Torpedo Station accepted from Sept. 10.

Comdr. J. D. Graham relieved from suspension and retired from Sept. 25.

Mate James Hill retired from date.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Advices received from the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, under date of Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 23, reports a gallant rescue of a cadet from drowning, on board the *Enterprise* while at sea, Aug. 19. The report says: "The morning of Aug. 19 brought with it great anxiety, and later, cause for much rejoicing, on board the U. S. S. *Enterprise*. At 9:05 a. m., while en route from Gibraltar to Madeira, the startling cry of 'man overboard,' immediately followed by the order, 'hard down your helm,' roused every one into action. Cadet H. Proctor Smith, in stepping over the jib sheet, was, by a sudden filling of the sail, thrown overboard. The ship was then running with the wind on the starboard quarter, under to gallant sails and stay-sails, and was making 10 knots, dragging her propeller. A heavy sea was on, an occasional crest splashing in the gangway on the spar deck as it rolled forward. Comdr. Eaton, who was on deck at the time, threw the life buoy which Cadet Smith succeeded in grasping as the ship swept past. She was immediately brought by the wind, the head yards braced aback, and the life boat promptly lowered, safely clearing the side. The lookouts aloft indicated the direction in which Cadet Smith had disappeared. After fifteen minutes of the deepest concern the boat was seen making its way towards the ship, and, as it drew nearer, a waving of a hat by the man in the bow told of the rescue of the boy. At 9:50 the life boat was safely hoisted, and at 9:55 the ship stood off again on her course. The promptness and energy displayed by every one having a duty to perform is worthy of much commendation.

The battleship *Texas* is to undergo a severe trial. She has been ordered to proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be docked and will sail from Hampton Roads on Sept. 25. En route the 12-inch rifles in both turrets will be fired across the deck of the ship. This has never been done and Mr. Roosevelt desires to settle at once all doubt that may exist as to the ability of the vessel to resist this severe strain. The *Texas*'s turrets are arranged diagonally with the purpose of enabling the guns to be fired either fore and aft or across the deck. The fore and aft fire has been tried in a measure, but the fear of starting the deck has prevented the cross fire from being attempted. Mr. Roosevelt believes it is possible that the proposed test will develop some weakness, but it is desired that the weakness shall be brought to light now in order that it may be remedied without loss of time.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt has prepared a report on his recent inspection of the North Atlantic Squadron, which has been submitted to Secretary Long. He will not make it public.

The Bureau of Ordnance Navy Department has discovered that it has \$500,000 worth of purchase ammunition for vessels in commission, which it has believed for some months was intended for the sole purpose of securing a reserve supply. The money will be expended with good grace in accordance with the direction of the Naval appropriation act.

The North Atlantic Squadron, anchored in Hampton Roads, on Sunday, Sept. 12, and will remain there, it is expected, until next week, when it will sail for Tompkinsville.

The gunboat Helena left Key West for New York on Sept. 14. She will undergo final inspection upon arrival and will then proceed to China, where she will assume station.

The Alert was ordered on Sept. 14 to proceed to Ocos, Guatemala and afford protection to American interests. A revolution has broken out in that country against the rule of Dictator Barrios and the revolutionists, according to official advices, captured on Monday the town of Ocos. The Alert will be retained in Guatemalan waters until the revolution is ended.

The U. S. practice ship Chase, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, Capt. D. C. Hamlett, put into Stapleton, N. Y., Sept. 12. The Chase is bound to New Bedford, Mass., on a cruise which was begun at Hampton Roads.

The British battleship Renown reached Halifax Sept. 13 to assume her station as flagship of the North Atlantic squadron. The Renown had, according to reports, an exceedingly tempestuous passage.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn has issued the following statement in regard to the degree of completion of vessels under construction: Battleships—Kearsarge, 41½ per cent.; Kentucky, 41 per cent.; Illinois, 20 per cent.; Alabama, 21 per cent.; Wisconsin, 14 per cent. Gunboat—Princeton, 90 per cent. Torpedo Boats—Rodgers, 96 per cent.; Winslow, 87 per cent.; Rowan, 80 per cent.; Dahlgren, 4 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 4 per cent.; Faragut, 6 per cent.; Davis, 52 per cent.; Fox, 45 per cent.; Morris, 0 per cent.; Talbot, 40 per cent.; Gwin, 40 per cent.; Mackenzie, 46 per cent.; McKee, 18 per cent.; No. 19, 0 per cent.; No. 20, 0 per cent.; No. 21, 0 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 60 per cent.

The torpedo boat Foote is at Newport, where she will receive her torpedoes, and with the Cushing and Ericsson will late in the month proceed to New York to be joined by the Dupont and Rodgers, which, with the Porter, now at New York, will comprise the new torpedo boat flotilla. Lieut. W. W. Kimball, now on duty at the Columbian Iron Works, will join the flotilla, whose movements he is to direct, about Oct. 1.

The Japanese Red Cross Society is going to build, at a cost of 1,000,000 yen, two vessels of 2,600 tons each for the use of patients in time of war.

On Monday next at the Indian Head Proving Grounds will occur a test of an improved type of mount for the turrets of the five battleships under construction. The mount is designed for an 8-inch gun and embodies improvements over those now in service. The elevating gear is directly underneath instead of on the side.

The U. S. S. Baltimore, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at the U. S. Navy Yard at Mare Island for many months past, will be put in commission about the middle of October.

Comdr. A. R. Couden, U. S. N., officer in charge at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, has reported to the Navy Department on the discharge of a 10-inch armor-piercing shell loaded with the high explosive known as Jovite through a 5-inch Harveyized plate. The projectile did not explode until it had passed through the target. It is proposed to fire the new explosive in 12 and 13-inch shells against plates equal in thickness to the calibers of the projectiles. The Jovite is now cast into molds which are the shape of the interior of an armor-piercing shell. In this form it is easy to ship it to all points and as it cannot explode by shock but only burns it is regarded as perfectly safe to handle.

A new hand rammer which has recently been tried in the Navy promises to do away with hydraulic and electric rammers on the Navy ships. The rammer is telescopic in construction and was designed particularly for the five new battleships under construction. By using it two men can shove a 13-inch shell home by hand in as short a time and as easily as a power rammer.

Owing to delay in obtaining material for work on the U. S. S. Detroit it is not considered likely that she will be ready to leave the New York Navy Yard before the middle of October. The Marblehead will probably be ready to leave the yard Oct. 1.

The trial of the torpedo boat Dupont near Newport, R. I., on Sept. 15, was very successful. It was not a trial for speed, but one to test the vacuum, and there were no boats on the course to take the tidal data. No official time was taken. It will be remembered that on her trial on Aug. 11 she exceeded her contract speed, though under reduced vacuum. The Board of Inspection and Survey then recommended a general overhauling and cleaning of her condensers before the boat should be accepted. This has been done and on account of the success of her trial of Wednesday she will be shortly accepted, and commissioned. During the run her vacuum ranged from 21 to 23 inches.

The State Department is informed that the standard 24-foot United States Ensign that went down with the U. S. S. Vandalia, in a storm in the port of Apia, Samoa, in 1892, was recently recovered by a wrecking company, and presented to the United States Consul General at Samoa.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, C. and G. Survey Office.

J. C. Gillmore, Lieut. U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

John Q. Lovell, P. A. Paymr., U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

Steamer Bache, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., commanding, New Bedford, Mass.

Steamer Blake, Lieut. Comdr. A. Dunlap, U. S. N., commanding, Tolchester Beach, Md.

Schooner Eagle, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., commanding, Marion, Mass.

Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., commanding, New Bedford, Mass.

Schooner Matchless, Lieut. E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., commanding, Fairhaven, A. C. Co., Md.

Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, U. S. N., commanding, Seattle, Wash.

Steamer Gedney, Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., commanding, Sausalito, Cal.

Steamer McArthur, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., commanding, Sausalito, Cal.

The following schooners are laid up: Spy and Transit at Pensacola, Fla.; Quick at Madisonville, La.; Cosmos at Seattle, Wash., and Earnest at Bremerton, Wash.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. The itinerary of her cruise is: Arrive Magdalena Bay Sept. 28, leave Oct. 12; arrive Mazatlan, Mex., Oct. 24, leave Nov. 3; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. s.) At Mare Island. Was ordered Sept. 14 to proceed to Ocos on the northwest coast of Guatemala. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) At Gibraltar Sept. 1; all well. Will visit Madeira, and is due at Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (p. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Was at Syria Sept. 15.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Fank Wildes (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) See New York.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester. Off Tompkinsville, N. Y., Sept. 14, and sailed Sept. 15 for St. Thomas, en route to the South Atlantic station. Will sail for South Atlantic Station about Sept. 15.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At New York Navy Yard.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Was at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16. Is to come to New York to be repaired.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Sailed from Madeira Aug. 29. Due at Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston, Oct. 1. Address all letters to Bermuda until Sept. 20; after that, Boston.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.) Arrived at Plymouth, England, Sept. 5; all well. Her future itinerary is as follows: Leave Sept. 25, arrive at Gibraltar, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cowles (n. a. s.) Was at Fort Monroe Sept. 16. Address Fort Monroe.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Flagboat of flotilla under Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Was en route from Key West for New York Sept. 16. Will be relieved by the Annapolis, and after being overhauled will proceed to China, via Suez Canal. Address Navy Yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Same as New York.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.) Same as New York.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) At Bahia, Sept. 1, on her way to Boston. Address Boston, Mass., where she is expected the latter part of September.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.) En route to Chefoo Sept. 16. Will be replaced by the Helena this fall.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.) See New York.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.) Comdr. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. At Brooklyn, N. Y. Will be ready to leave about Oct. 1. Address there.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.) Sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco Aug. 27. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.) See New York.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Detroit, Mich. Address Detroit.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Monacan, Aug. 26.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At Port Angeles Sept. 10. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Sept. 16, with other vessels of the squadron. Will go to New York. Address Tompkinsville.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. s.) (Flagship.) Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 15, for Chefoo, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal., preparing for duty in Hawaiian waters.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Has been ordered home.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) See New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Genoa, Sept. 2.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School.) Was expected to leave Madeira Aug. 30, and arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) Capt. R. P. Leary ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 15. Was at Southampton, England, Sept. 10, and at Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 15.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) En route to Gibraltar, where she was due Sept. 14, leave Gibraltar Sept. 16; arrive at Madeira Sept. 21, leave Madeira Sept. 27; arrive at Capes of Delaware, Oct. 31.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Brooklyn Navy Yard. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Seabee. To sail Sept. 10 from Mare Island, Cal., for Alaska.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China. To sail for San Francisco early in October next. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

WHAT TO TAKE TO KLONDIKE.

Supplies for one man for one year.

8 sacks flour (50 lbs each.)	1 5-in. mill file.
150 lbs. bacon.	1 handsaw.
150 lbs. split peas.	1 jackplane.
100 lbs. beans.	1 brace.
25 lbs. evaporated apples.	1 6-in. mill file.
25 lbs. evaporated peaches.	1 broad hatchet.
25 lbs. apricots.	1 2-qt. gal. coffee pot.
25 lbs. butter.	1 fry pan.
100 lbs. granulated sugar.	1 package rivets.
1½ doz. condensed milk.	1 draw knife.
15 lbs. coffee.	3 covered pails, 4, 6, 8 qt.
10 lbs. tea.	granite.
1 lb. pepper.	1 pie plate.
10 lbs. salt.	1 knife and fork.
8 lbs. baking powder.	1 granite cup.
40 lbs. rolled oats.	1 each tea and tablespoon.
2 doz. yeast cakes.	1 14-in. granite spoon.
½ doz. 4 oz. beef extract.	1 tape measure.
3 bars castile soap.	1 1½-in. chisel.
6 bars bar soap.	10 lbs. oakum.
1 tin matches.	10 lbs. pitch.
1 gal. vinegar.	5 lbs. 20d. nails.
1 box candles.	5 lbs. 10d. nails.
25 lbs. evaporated potatoes.	6 lbs. 6d. nails.
25 lbs. rice.	200 feet ¾-in. rope.
25 canvas sacks.	1 single block.
1 washbasin.	1 solder outfit.
1 medicine chest.	1 14-qt. galvanized pail.
1 rubber sheet.	1 granite saucepan.
1 set pack straps.	3 lbs. candle wick.
1 pick.	1 compass.
1 handle.	1 candlestick.
1 drift pick.	6 towels.
1 handle.	1 axe handle.
1 shovel.	1 axe stone.
1 gold pan.	1 emery stone.
1 axe.	1 sheet iron stove.
1 whipsaw.	4 bits, as't'd, 3-16 to 1 in.

Of course not every miner takes all this; still, the food and tools do not vary much. It is in personal equipment that individual taste shows mostly.—Harper's Weekly.

The attempt to saddle the purchase of the Palisades along the lower Hudson upon the Army bill having failed, the Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey have recently taken up the subject and are making strong efforts to arouse a general interest in the question among the citizens of that State. They propose in the next Legislature to present a bill to carry into effect some practical measure for the protection of the Palisade ridge. This is better than charging the Army with the cost of a territory for which they have no possible use.

TOOMBS' AWFUL THREAT.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

When Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, was a young man in his twenties, he raised a volunteer company and joined Gen. Scott, who was then conducting a campaign against the Indians in Florida.

Even in his early youth Toombs was noted for his self-confidence and his aggressive bearing.

He was without military training, and had never submitted to rules and discipline, at college or anywhere else.

The youngster had an imperious will, and regarded no human being as his superior.

Naturally, when he met Gen. Scott it was a case of oil and water—they would not mix.

Private James White, who served in a Georgia company during that war, laughs to this day over a tilt between Capt. Toombs and Gen. Scott.

The General knew the character of his red enemies, and he was in no hurry to attack them in the positions which they had chosen. He waited, day after day, determined not to move forward until he was satisfied that he would be successful, and would not uselessly cause the sacrifice of many valuable lives.

The delay did not suit the Georgia captain. He fretted, fumed and swore and did not attempt to conceal his contempt for the slow methods of his commander.

One night Toombs felt that he could stand it no longer. The indignant captain paid a visit to the General's tent, where he found Scott engaged in a pleasant conversation with a dozen officers of high rank.

The Georgian was a man of superb physique, the finest-looking American of his generation, and when he marched into the tent with flashing eyes and a defiant look everybody gazed expectantly in his direction.

Gen. Scott greeted him pleasantly and invited him to join the circle of military men who were telling stories of camp life.

"General Scott," said Toombs in a stern tone, "I desire to know, sir, whether the Army will march against the enemy within the next few days."

"I am not ready yet to answer that question," replied the General with a smile.

"Then sir, continued the youthful captain, "I will notify you that unless the Army marches to-morrow, I propose to go forward with my company into the very heart of the Indian territory."

When this astounding declaration was made the officers almost fainted, and they expected the General to administer a withering rebuke.

To their astonishment Scott never changed his genial expression. His eye twinkled with good humor, and he turned a serene and benignant face upon his audacious visitor.

"Very well, Captain," was his quiet answer, in a soothing tone. "Very well, Captain, use your own pleasure, by all means. Take your company to-morrow and march into the Indian country. We may follow you a few weeks later. But don't wait for us. Take your company and go ahead." Good night, Captain!"

Private White says that when Toombs heard this a look of bewilderment, disappointment and anger came over his face, but not a word fell from his lips. He saluted the commander and bowed himself out.

"Did he march with his company against the enemy the next day?" was his natural question.

"No," replied White, "he said nothing more about it. He remained at his post and was an exemplary officer during the remainder of the war. And he was not chaffed about the affair either. He was not the man to stand such treatment."

I asked White why Scott overlooked the Captain's breach of military discipline.

"Well," said the old man reflectively, "the General was a good judge of human nature. He knew that young Toombs was a gallant fellow who would some day be an honor to his country, and he doubtless thought that it would be sufficient punishment to answer him as he did. He could not have done a better thing. The Captain had lots of sense, and he never again placed himself in such an embarrassing position."

"But I shall never forget that awful threat of Toombs and the neat way in which Scott turned it back like a boomerang. The Captain met more than his match that time!"

Toombs took part in the Creek War of 1836 and in our Civil War and many stories are told of his eccentricities. When the Confederates strengthened their lines during the Seven Days on the Peninsula with earthworks, Toombs declared that he would use neither picks nor spades, and when Gen. Lee visited his position on the line he found that the General had been true to his word—he had "no picks nor spades," but he was having logs piled up for his defense. Gen. Lee laughed at this freak and remarked to the staff officer with him: "Colonel Long, when General Toombs gains a little more experience he will be convinced that earth is a better protection against cannon-balls than logs." Toombs was at this time always growing at West Point men for "holding the Army from battle, digging and throwing up lines of sand instead of showing lines of battle when all could have a fair fight."

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS' PAY.

From the Marine Journal.

The relative rates of American and British naval officers' pay in comparison are as follows: Naval cadet, \$500; midshipman, £32, about \$160; ensign, \$1,200; sub-lieutenant, £91, about \$455, with extras as navigator, £45, about \$225; lieutenant, junior grade, \$1,800; lieutenant, £182 to £256, about \$900 to \$1,280, with extras up to £73, about \$365; lieutenant \$2,400; lieutenants in command, £201 to £274, about \$1,005 to \$1,370, with extras from £84 to £141, about \$420 to \$705; lieutenant-commander, \$2,800; commander, \$3,500; commander, £365, about \$1,825, with extras to £141, about \$705; captain, \$4,500; captain, £410 to £602, about \$2,050 to \$3,010, with extras from £91 to £328, about \$455 to \$1,640. Thus only the senior captain in the British navy, with full allowance of extras, receives more than our junior captain. But after one gets to be captain, things change. In the first place, every British captain becomes a rear admiral in a few years, as the rank of commodore is simply temporary, and a rear admiral starts with £1,642 (about \$8,210), and may wind up with £2,737 (about \$13,685). Our rear admirals only get \$6,000 at most, while their comrades of equal rank in the Army, the major-generals, get \$7,500. Then the British sailor has two, and sometimes three, steps after he gets his flag; he may become vice-admiral, with pay ranging from \$12,775 to \$15,510, and even admiral, with pay and allowances of \$17,100 to \$19,835. If the British

officer pulls along until he's a captain, he's all right; it is just the other way with our officers. Our lower ranks are paid better than the upper ranks, proportionately.

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

Whenever a new soldier appeared in the guards of Frederick the Great of Prussia it was the habit of the King to ask him the three following questions: "How old are you? How long have you been in my service? Are you satisfied with your pay and treatment?" It once happened that a young French soldier, who had served in his own country, expressed a wish to join the Prussian Army, and, because of his splendid physical development, he was at once accepted. He was unable to speak a single word of the German language, but his Captain told him that the King was certain to ask him questions in that language the first time he saw him, and he advised him, therefore, to learn by heart the proper replies to the usual three questions of his Majesty. The soldier lost no time in learning them, and on the first day that he made his appearance in the ranks Frederick approached to interrogate him. It so happened, however, that the King began with the second question first, and asked him,

"How long have you been in my service?" "Twenty-one years," answered the young man. His youth sufficiently indicated that he had not carried a gun for any such length of time as that, and his Majesty, greatly astonished, said:

"How old are you?" "One year, an't please your Majesty." The King, still further amazed, exclaimed: "You or I must certainly be bereft of our senses!" The soldier, of course taking this for the third question, and glad that the ordeal was over so easily, replied: "Both, an't please your Majesty!" "This is the first time I was ever treated as a madman at the head of my Army," replied Frederick, greatly puzzled.

The Frenchman, whose stock of German was now used up, stood quiet. Presently the King spoke to him again, whereupon the soldier blurted out in French that he did not understand a single word of German. The King, who had been much annoyed, was now greatly amused, and after urging upon him the necessity of doing his duty left him.—Harper's Round Table.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

The Paris edition of the Sunday "Herald" for June 27 contained a report by the special correspondent of the Herald at Domokos, the headquarters of Edhem Pasha, giving the opinion of Capt. Gen. P. Scriver, U. S. A. military attache, on the war between Greece and Turkey.

"I think," said Captain Scriver, "that what has astonished me most is the extraordinary sight of a great army whose transport has been entirely carried out by means of pack animals, and, what is more, working in an admirably successful manner."

"I don't think Maluna was so strong as this position (Domokos). I think it was about equal to the Fourka Pass, which is a strong defensive position. If the Turks can take these three positions, they can take anything."

"The Greeks have held positions of such natural strength that it would be scarcely possible that, after losing them, we could imagine that they can hold any position."

"As for the marching of the Turks, I think it has been admirable. They use no boots whatsoever. A pair of thick stockings, a low sock and the sandal, or low shoe. They have not suffered from their feet. I have seen them use oil upon them. In one case a unit of troops marched 75 kilometres (near 47 miles), in the twenty-four hours."

"The camps I have just seen (those of Haidi, Seifullah, Heidar and Hamdi) are admirably placed and arranged. They are very comfortable. In each tent there are ten men and a corporal. I saw masses of disinfectants. The camps were clean. The cooking is done by the individual man."

"And what do you say of the Turkish soldiers?" "That they are the finest private soldiers I have ever seen in Europe. They are big, very active and strong. They are as large as the Russians and have the advantage over them that they do not drink. They are very frugal. The Turkish soldier is subordinate and obedient to an astonishing degree. They are called to prayer by the muezzin at midday and in the evening."

"One thing well worth knowing is that in the Turkish army there is not one modern appliance. There are no bicycles. You could ride one from here to Karaferia without dismounting many times, and they would save the horses used for special messages immensely. The telephone is not in use. There is not a single rapid-firing gun, and often such might have been used to great advantage. There were magnificent opportunities for their use. In fact, the Turks have no military 'fads.'"

"I attribute the success of the Turks to the fighting power of the man behind the gun."

"The Greeks entrenched constantly. The Turks never at all except their artillery. But then they were never attacked."

"And yet it will astonish some people to know that the Turkish soldiers are simply disembarked from the train at Karaferia and let go as they please, without control, to join the camp at Ellasona. And yet we have never heard of any desertions. An army that can recruit itself in that way is very dangerous, for you could not find such a thing in any country where there is not an autocracy or where the word of the Sultan is not looked upon as equal to that of God by every individual."

"But one of the most curious things of the campaign is that the Turks captured almost everything they needed badly from the Greeks. At Larissa, for instance, they captured the maps, which enabled them to form their plans. There they captured the Greek campaign maps, which were excellent. Disgraceful as it may seem, the Greek staff left 200 of such maps behind them. Of course, it was their first duty to destroy all papers, and their leaving these maps shows the condition of mind into which they must have fallen."

"The Turks captured, further, Greek transport wagons, which they needed badly: food, sheep, grain, flour, and the tents in which great numbers of them are living now. And they needed these tents; they had not enough up to that time."

"They captured ammunition and guns, telegraphs and finally railroads."

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Pension Office is to have from the Botanical Gardens the largest palm ever grown under artificial conditions.—New York Tribune.

The Pension Office already stretches out toward the Treasury Department the largest palm ever grown under artificial conditions.—New York Sun.

PANAMA CANAL CONDITION.

The British consular officers at Panama and Santa Martha describe in their last reports the present condition of the work on the canal across the isthmus and of the railway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The new canal company, formed in Paris in 1894, to continue and complete a ten-lock canal rising to a maximum altitude of 133 feet 8 inches, in place of the original sea level scheme of M. De Lesseps, has made good progress with the small capital at its disposal, and the reduced canal trough, or cut, in the Emperador and Culebra sections is now assuming definite proportions. Although the end in view was the final completion of the canal, it could hardly have been supposed that this great undertaking could have terminated and the canal be opened for maritime traffic with only £2,500,000, of which only about half was to be spent on the canal proper. The work is of a purely experimental character, in order to demonstrate that a lock canal is feasible. It consists of a watercourse 38½ feet wide at the surface, with half that width of bed. About £60,000,000 have been raised since the inception of the scheme, sixteen years ago, for the purpose of the canal, and have been spent in one way or another.—The London Times.

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.
BOUTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns. Savannah, Ga.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.
CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On practice cruise. Address care Department.
COLLAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.
DALLAS, Capt. James R. Rogers, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.
GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.
GRANT, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.
GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
"GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.
GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Philadelphia, Pa.
HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Harbor duty, New York City.
McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.
MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.
MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.
PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.
SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Bay St. Louis, Miss.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.
SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 3 guns. Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.
WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters, temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast Address Key West, Fla.
WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns. Headquarters, Portland, Me.

A RARE FEAT.

Mr. Adolph Toepperwein, a young man who has practiced trick shooting with the rifle for some years, performed a feat on Aug. 22 at San Antonio that has not been equaled anywhere in the civilized world. On a former occasion Mr. Toepperwein broke 955 clay disks 2½ in. in diameter, out of 1,000 shots fired. The disks were tossed in the air by hand to a height varying from 20 to 30 feet, at a distance of 10 or 15 feet from the shooter. He used two .22-cal. Winchester rifles, old-fashioned black powder ammunition. On August 22, however, this young trick rifleman totally eclipsed his former achievement and broke 979 targets and the world's record. He shot two rifles alternately until the 200th shot, when he accidentally broke the front sight off one, and finished the remaining 800 with one rifle, that at times became so hot as to almost preclude any possibility of handling. Out of the first 500 targets he missed but 11. He shot the fifth 100 without a miss, and the lowest number of hits out of any 100 was 95. He made runs of 117, 107, 106 and 141. After the shooting was over, Mr. Toepperwein regaled the spectators with exhibition shooting at coins of various denominations, hitting such small objects as nickels, marbles, etc.—Forest and Stream.

"The Spirit of '76," published by Mr. L. H. Cornish, New York, announces that the joint commission representing the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution, have agreed upon a constitution, which will be acted upon at Cincinnati October 2, and its adoption will result in the much desired union of these two societies. The joint commissioners have agreed upon it unanimously.

They have in England a curious case of a man who served for nine months as a gunner in the Royal Artillery without ever having been enlisted, taking the papers of a militiaman, who had just transferred to the regulars, and answering to his name, though he bore no resemblance to him. Finally tiring of the service he confessed the whole affair to secure his discharge. The question now arises whether if he walks off he can be treated as a deserter, he never having enlisted.

THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.

From the Edinburgh Scotchman.

The Royal Scots Greys have a history unsurpassed by that of any other cavalry regiment in the British Army. The 2d Dragoons—their primary designation in the Army List—are Scotland's own cavalry regiment, and she has reason to be proud of them.

The history and achievements of the Scots Greys are well known, in Scotland at all events. Raised in 1678, in consequence of the rising of the Covenanters against the attempt of King Charles to impose Prelacy upon Scotland, the regiment's first work was to harass and persecute the Covenanters. At Bothwell Bridge it avenged its defeat at Drumclog, and shortly thereafter proceeded south, under Graham of Claverhouse. The landing of the Prince of Orange was too great a trial for the loyalty of some of its colonels; but the regiment remained true to the powers that were, and ordered back to Scotland to repress Dundee's revolt, remained in the north until 1694. Sent over then to Flanders, it spent the next four years there, being present at the siege of Namur; and after another period of four years, spent mainly in Scotland, the regiment recrossed to the continent in 1702, with Holland as its destination. It was in the Marlborough wars of the following years that the Scots Greys—then known as "The Grey Dragoons," or "The Scots Regiment of White Horses"—won their first real glory. At Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Oudenarde, at Malplaquet they performed prodigies of valor, and earned the special thanks of their great commander. Before they returned to this country in 1714, the regiment was accorded the title to rank as the 2d Dragoons.

For the next thirty years the regiment remained at home—engaged first of all in the suppression of the '15 Rebellion, and latterly having its headquarters alternately in England and in Scotland. The year 1742 saw the famous Greys again in Flanders, where they earned fresh laurels, particularly at the battle of Dettingen, where they captured the celebrated white standard of the French Household Cavalry. Returning to England in 1748 after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, they were only some seven years at home when they were again ordered to the Continent, joining the Duke of Brunswick's army in Germany whose object was the liberation of Hanover. In the following campaign they were not in the thick of the fight at every engagement, but as often as they got the opportunity they excited the universal admiration by their discipline no less than by their dash. Having in the interval spent about thirty years at home, and been granted during that time the distinction of the bearskin busby, the regiment was once again called upon to do duty on the Continent after the outbreak of the French Revolution, and fully maintained its reputation for bravery at the Battle of Tourmay in May, 1794. From 1796 till 1815 the Greys remained on home service.

The return of Napoleon from Elba, and the rush of events which culminated in Waterloo, brought to the Scots Greys one of the proudest distinctions they enjoy. Their famous "Scotland for Ever" charge at Waterloo, when the Gordons clung to the stirrups of the Greys, in order the more readily to get at the enemy, is one of the most stirring episodes in British military history. For their services at Waterloo the regiment received permission to wear the eagle, and to inscribe the engagement on their colors. But it was the outbreak of the Crimean war, forty years after, that earned for the Scots Greys their crowning glory. The charge of the Six Hundred, in which they took part, places Balaklava alongside Thermopylae in the history of military prowess which flinches not and never knows defeat.

From the Crimea until now the Scots Greys have at last enjoyed the piping days of peace, if there be excepted the participation of a detachment of the regiment in the work of the Camel Corps in the Egyptian campaign of 1884, while the regiment was last stationed in Edinburgh. The most outstanding fact in the recent history of the regiment was the appointment of the Czar of Russia as its Honorary Colonel in December, 1894.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. K.—The examinations for admittance to the Naval Academy include reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geography, history. Candidates at the time of their examination for admission must not be less than 15 nor more than 20 years of age, and be physically sound. Apply to Superintendent of Naval Academy for circular giving full details as to admission of candidates.

SUBSCRIBER.—A description of the Dardanelles appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Jan. 11, 1896, page 331.

S. R.—If you have no knowledge whatever of subsistence duties and are not a fair penman we are of opinion your chances of passing a Board for position of Commissary Sergeant are slim.

CONSTANT READER.—The next vacancy in the pay corps of the Army by retirement will occur May 28, 1898. A vacancy may possibly occur before long by reason of the retirement of Paymr. J. W. Wham, whose retirement may be brought up for the consideration of the Department. Army Paymasters are appointed by the President from civil life. No specific requirements of any kind are exacted, the appointment being made entirely at the pleasure of the President. An application through your Congressman would seem to be your proper course.

APPLICANT.—No naval recruiting station has yet been established at Toledo. One is temporarily in operation at Detroit, Mich., and it is proposed to establish a permanent recruiting depot at Chicago in the near future. The recruiting board which recently made a trip along the Great Lakes has returned to Washington leaving only the Toledo station in operation.

S. E. F.—If you have a just claim for loss of private property consult General Orders 39, A. G. O., June 19, 1897, and you will get some valuable information.

Z. X. Y. asks the name of some well-known firm which deals in different musical journals. Answer—Address Carl Fischer, No. 4, Fourth avenue, New York City.

Q. M. S. asks—(1) Does an officer of the National Guard exceed his authority in issuing an "order" to his command to attend divine service? (2) Can a soldier be punished for non-attendance upon such an order? (3) Does the constitution of the U. S. guarantee immunity from punishment for non-compliance with such an order? Answer—(1) Yes. (2) No. (3) Not directly, but by implication it does in that it guarantees to every one religious freedom.

W. W. H.—If you enlist as a landsman you may attain the grade of 1st class yeoman. You may also enlist as a printer. The influence to which you refer might assist you in these positions or to an appointment as pay clerk.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof at the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—Hdqs. A, B, C, Willets Point, N. Y.; E, West Point.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1895); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, E, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (since June 9, 1897); A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and G, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; K, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; D and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D* and G* Jackson Barracks; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. B, D, F and G, Ft. Adams (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1896); C, Ft. F and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1893); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Ft. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A, Ft. Washington, Md.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, D, F and I, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y. H.; E, K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Riley, Kan.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1886); B, C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and H at Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B and C, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and G, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, D, E and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1896); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Fort Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex. (since October, 1889); A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne, Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1896).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1893).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont. (since June, 1888); A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

* In camp at Chickamauga National Park.

† Light batteries.

Prussia's military chest of 120,000,000 marks in gold, kept in the Julius Tower of the Spandau fortress, has just been counted. It is stored in a thousand iron boxes, each containing twelve compartments, holding bags with 10,000 marks in each. The sum is not as important as it once was, for it would be used up in the first few days of mobilization, and the hoarding of the coin entails a loss of four million marks a year in interest to the State.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

Since the late General Josiah Porter began the reorganization of the National Guard of New York, it has been considered part of the plan of reorganization, that the State troops should have a permanent military commander. It was known to the friends of General Porter that that was part of his plan to complete the reorganization.

At the last meeting of the National Guard Association at Albany the subject of the reorganization of the National Guard was discussed by the officers, but the matter was not brought before the convention. At that time two plans were suggested. One was for the formation of a division and the appointment of a Major General with headquarters at Albany. The Major General so appointed with his staff to be the permanent staff of the Governor. Each member of the staff to receive a salary, the same as received by officers of similar rank in the United States Army. The second plan proposed was to divide the National Guard into two divisions, the headquarters of one division to be in New York and to be composed of the first and second brigades; the second division to have headquarters at Albany or Buffalo and to be composed of the third and fourth brigades. In connection with this second plan, it was proposed that the Governor's staff should also be reorganized.

The advocates of the first plan above mentioned assumed that the troops of the State should be formed into one division, and further assumed that it was necessary to have the Major General's headquarters at Albany and supported their contention that the General and staff should be paid, on the ground that it would be impossible to obtain an efficient Major General or to have efficient officers accept positions upon the staff unless adequate compensation was paid to them, and that it would be impossible to get volunteer officers to attend to the necessary duties, as it would require the entire time of several members of the staff. This plan was strongly opposed by nearly all the commanding officers of the 1st and 2d Brigades, on the ground that the efficiency and esprit of the National Guard would be lost if the commanding officer and members of his staff were to receive compensation, and that the salaries of the Major General and the members of the staff, would be such a considerable sum that the appointments of the staff officers would be controlled by politics and on the further ground that the compensation that might be paid would be insufficient to obtain the services of the most desirable men, it being necessary for them to reside in Albany.

The second plan, or the formation of two divisions was suggested in the nature of a compromise and because it was felt necessary that immediate action should be taken on account of the Greater New York, it being considered necessary that the entire troops of Greater New York should be under one command, and that the organization of a first division, comprising the troops of Greater New York, would require the formation of a second division, composed of the third and fourth brigades. Under this second plan, it was contemplated that the Major Generals and their staff should serve without compensation. This plan was much criticised and strongly opposed on the ground that the practical command of the State troops would still remain with the Governor and his staff, and that orders of detail for camp and for other duties, would emanate from State headquarters. This plan was thought to be no improvement over the present organization and it had the defect of creating another headquarters through which all documents must pass, causing delay and confusion, and there would be a lack of uniformity in the drill and discipline of the troops of the State.

After these and other plans had been thoroughly discussed, a third plan for the reorganization of the National Guard was suggested which seems to obviate the defects of the other suggestions and to meet the requirements of those anxious for the improvement and reorganization of the National Guard upon a military basis. This plan of reorganization is as follows:

That the National Guard of the State should be organized into one division and be commanded by a Major General, who should be elected by the brigade commanders and the commanding officers of regiments and who should have his headquarters in the city of New York. That the Major General and his staff should serve without compensation. To meet the criticism that volunteer officers would be unable to give the necessary time to perform the duties of the several staff departments, it is proposed that the Major General should have the power to appoint or detail an assistant in the departments of the Adjutant General of inspection and of rifle practice. That the assistants in these three departments should be entitled to receive compensation. That the Major General have authority to appoint such assistants in these several departments from the regular Army or appoint or detail officers of the National Guard. It is believed that officers of the United States Army would be more than willing to be appointed as assistants upon the division staff, and to give their entire time to their duties on account of the compensation they would receive in addition to their salary in the United States Army. Should the Major General deem it more desirable to make details from the National Guard of the State to fill these positions in the three departments, most desirable men could always be obtained and so long as these men received compensation, they would not be members of the division staff, but would be assistants in the departments to which they were detailed, and if other assistance was necessary, other details could be made.

Such a plan as this would put the entire National Guard in charge of one officer who would receive no compensation and would have had experience in the National Guard and the appointments to the division and brigade staffs should be limited to persons who had held a commission in the National Guard. This plan would also permit regular annual inspection, under the direction of the division commander, in the Adjutant General's department, inspection department and in the department of rifle practice. The expenditure of the appropriation for the National Guard would be entirely under the direction of the Major General. It is also contemplated that the members of the Governor's staff should be purely executive officers; that the Governor's staff should be reduced to one Adjutant General of the grade of Brigadier General, who shall be the chief of staff, one chief of ordnance, and one Judge Advocate General, each of the grade of Colonel, and four Aides-de-Camp, each of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. The duties performed by the different departments of the National Guard as now organized should be consolidated into these three departments, and the Governor should be authorized to appoint only one assistant in each department with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and what other assistance was necessary, should be performed by clerks or details from the National Guard. With such an organization, all details for camp should be made by the Major General and under the appropriation allowed to

the division, he could order division or brigade encampments or brigade or regimental marches as he should deem desirable.

The advantage of having the headquarters of the division in New York City is very obvious. The headquarters would be where three-fourths of the troops are stationed. Candidates for the position of Major General would be found among men who had had experience in commanding troops where there had been brigade and division formations and where the most available men in every respect could always be found. To make the headquarters at Albany, the services of the best men in the State could not be obtained at any compensation that would probably be paid. Officers who had experience in the late war are passing away and it is necessary to think of the conditions that will exist in the future, and should the headquarters be placed at Albany, the selection of persons for the rank of Major General would necessarily have to be from among men with little or no experience, and of inferior grade, and the appointments to staff positions which ought to be in the nature of promotions could not be so, and the selections would be from men without experience in brigade or even regimental formations. With the division headquarters in New York, desirable and efficient officers with experience would be always obtained who would be glad to receive promotion and would efficiently fill the position of Major General and the heads of the several staff departments.

Among the prominent officers who favor the reorganization of the guard into a division with a permanent Major General, to serve without pay, and whose headquarters shall be in New York City, are: Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade; Col. Appleton, 7th Regt.; Col. Bartlett, 22d Regt.; Col. Smith, 69th Regt.; Col. Smith, 23d Regt.; Col. Green, 71st Regt.; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade, also favors the plan, but that the Major General should have his headquarters where he resides.

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York should feel greatly encouraged by the flattering report on its work made by the Board of Officers convened on board the battleship Massachusetts. This Board was composed of Lieut. T. M. Potts, Lieut. T. G. Dewey and Ensign J. L. Sticht. Its report states that the battalion is 325 strong, and continues:

"During the whole week this battalion was on board the men performed their duties with intelligence, zeal, and with creditable spirit. They seem to be of good physique and no sickness of any kind occurred. The uniform very closely conforms to the Navy pattern; the white sweater, however, being worn under the blue shirt. When clean this produces a natty appearance, but being conspicuous, materially detracts from the appearance of the men when soiled. It is not adapted to use on board ship. The uniform of the petty officer is nearly the same as the navy uniform. The rating badges and also corps badges are different. In the handling of boats under oars and sails, the men did remarkably well and showed good training. The sub-caliber practice was fair, considering the number of new men in the battalion and the limited amount of practice they had.

"The signal corps of this battalion deserves especial commendation. They sent and received messages with rapidity and precision and are familiar in a high degree with all methods of signaling. The signal officer, Lieut. Anderson, is an expert and an enthusiast and has reached a remarkably high degree of proficiency in the training of his corps, which would be a credit to any vessel in commission.

"The target practice could only be estimated with the eye as no shots were recorded or plotted. The smoke interfered in a measure with good practice. Taking all things into consideration the practice was fair, some shots being remarkably good and some going very wild. The officers of the battalion are well posted professionally and would soon become familiar with the routine of a war vessel and able to carry it out. The men, notwithstanding the sphere from which they were enlisted and their limited opportunities for adapting themselves to ship life, its duties and routine, would be of great value to the Navy in time of war, but are better adapted for service in harbor defense vessels than for active life on board a sea-going vessel.

"The organization of this battalion of the New York Militia being that of a ship's company, its efficiency and progress in training would be greatly advanced if it were possible to allow them the use of a vessel of the cruiser type for their summer drill when the whole battalion could be embarked together. If such a cruiser be available, only a small part of the regular crew should be kept on board, and the militiamen required to perform all duties outside of the engine room. The officers of the battalion should be assigned to regular watches and required to manage a ship and carry out the routine so far as safety and reasonable care of Government property will allow. The regular officers of the watch should only take charge in an emergency and should act as advisors and instructors. Under the present system the officers of the militia are too much afraid of giving trouble or interfering with the routine, or upsetting some custom to make the watch duty of any great value. They should be furnished with the routine and made to carry it out, even if mistakes are made. Such a cruise, if even for a week, would be of far greater value to them from a professional standpoint, than double the time spent under the present conditions. Battleships with their heavy guns and hydraulic and other mounts, which require experts even in the regular service, are not adapted for the duties of the militia. They have too little berthing space and require the battalions and divisions of the militia to be split up and separated from their own officers, as was the case in this cruise on the Massachusetts. Both the officers and men of this battalion, as well as those of the Massachusetts Militia, still speak of the benefit derived from a week spent on board the San Francisco some years ago. Such a cruise is ordinarily adapted for the purpose of instruction. The Naval Militia should have more torpedo work if possible. If the Department could allow them the use of one of the torpedo boats for a day at a time at intervals it would be of great benefit to them."

THE ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the report of the inspection of the Illinois Naval Militia, made last month on the U. S. S. Michigan, by Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush, Lieut. John A. Sherman, and Ensigns H. H. Caldwell and Charles F. Preston. The work of the battalions is commended as excellent in all respects. The entire brigade showed commendable activity, zeal and a desire to learn. The work in the boats in rough weather was especially praiseworthy, considering the inexperience of a large portion of the men, and their limited facilities for practice drills. The discipline was, at all times very good, and special mention is made of the

excellence in sub-caliber practice. The inspection board remarks upon the regularity of the coast line of the lake shore in the vicinity of Chicago, as affording little facility for practice in reconnoitering and recommends that a suitable rendezvous be selected for future encampments, even if one has to be chosen outside the limits of the State of Illinois. It is proposed also to reduce the size of the divisions to be drilled at one time next year, if the Michigan is to be used for that purpose as her capacity was overcrowded this season. The authorized strength of the Illinois Naval Militia, as stated in the report, is 800 officers and men. The organized strength is 605 officers and men, of which 71 per cent. attended instruction on board the Michigan. The State naval force consists of one brigade, which is divided into two battalions, one of which has its headquarters at Chicago, and the other is composed of organizations maintained at Moline, Quincy and Alton. They are equipped with 575 Springfield rifles, caliber .50, with belts and bayonets in good condition. The brigade is supplied with two one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire field cannon, and one caisson in fair condition; 157 Colt revolvers, 400 canteens and a moderate supply of ammunition. The boats of the brigade consist of three 30-foot cutters, built on Navy Department designs; two 28-foot and one 26-foot cutters, two whaleboats, one gig, two dinghies, one 33-foot and one 30-foot steam launch, and one 31-foot sailing launch. The uniforms of the officers and men are approved and the camp equipage is reported ample and in excellent condition. The opinion of the inspection board is that the organization would prove a valuable auxiliary in time of war.

LOUISIANA.

The 1st Naval Battalion of Louisiana is a part of the National Guard of Louisiana attached to the 1st Military District, has a membership of about 270 officers and men and is composed of four line divisions and one Engineer Corps. The officers are elective and have to pass examinations before being commissioned. The petty officers are appointive and are examined before being rated. The P. A. Engineer and nearly all of the Engineer Division are all mechanics and licensed marine engineers. The great difficulty the battalion has to contend with is finances. The appropriation from the State is very meager, amounting to about \$10 per annum for each officer and man, payable quarterly. With moneys paid for quarterly musters, all expenses must be paid, armory rent, light, fuel, etc., etc. Thus it will be seen how hard a matter it is for the Naval Battalion to exist. Every man is furnished with one blue mustering suit and one suit of white working clothes free of cost. The officers have to uniform and equip themselves at their own expense. Were it not for generous citizens the Naval Battalion would hardly exist. The battalion is armed with 45-caliber Springfield rifles, latest pattern. As yet the U. S. Government has furnished very little to the Louisiana Naval Militia outside of some single sticks, and signal outfits for day and night. Two 30-foot cutters are being built and will be issued in the near future. The prospect of the battalion is very bright and its record for drills, discipline, etc., is unexcelled. The battalion is officered as follows: Comdr. John S. Watters, Commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Louis W. Bartlett, Executive Officer; Lieut. Henry R. Carroll, Navigator; Ensign James D. Ross, Signal Officer; P. A. Surg. Will H. Woods, Asst. Surg. Floyd Stuart; P. A. Paymr. F. Codman Ford; P. A. Engr. R. C. Wilson, Division A; Lieut. Henry G. Shaw, Lieut. Jr., Louis Winns, Division B; Lieut. Charles K. Luzenberg, Lieut. Jr., R. F. Spangenberg, Jr., Ensign E. Laurence, Division C; Lieut. John W. Bostick, Lieut. Jr., A. W. Socola, Ensign Oscar Grillo, Division D; Lieut. Peter Buttz; Lieut. Jr., S. St. J. Eshleman, Ensign Aubrey Bartlett.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Under orders of Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, on Sept. 10, Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, commanding Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, was directed to order on duty immediately such portion of the Division as in his judgment was necessary to support the Sheriff of Luzerne County in protecting life and property, and securing to the citizens of the Commonwealth their rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the State. In response to these orders Maj. Gen. Snowden issued instructions at once that Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin proceed with the 3d Brigade to Hazleton. Brig. Gen. John W. Schall commanding 1st Brigade, was directed to order Capt. John C. Groome, 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, to report to Brig. Gen. Gobin at Hazleton and also to hold the 1st Brigade ready to move at short notice. The troops were ordered to proceed to their destination with the utmost expedition, fully armed and equipped, mounted troops mounted, supplied with two days' rations and forage, and ammunition. So quick did the troops respond to the call for service that at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 11, all regiments had reported at Hazleton, and by the evening of the same day some 2,500 guardsmen were at the scene of disturbance and posted for emergencies during the labor troubles. This speaks volumes for the splendid organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Lieut. William F. Richardson, Q. M. 8th Regt., was placed in charge of the State Arsenal on the night of Sept. 10. He had all the equipment for the 3d Brigade on cars ready to move at 7 o'clock next morning, a brilliant piece of work.

The 1st Troop of Philadelphia's City Cavalry, Capt. Groome, was ordered on duty shortly before 11:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 10, and at 5:37 49 men out of the 66 composing the Troop left in heavy marching order for Hazleton from the foot of Twenty-third and Arch streets, over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Proceeding by way of Wayne Junction, they continued via the Reading and the Lehigh Valley roads, and reached Hazleton shortly after 9 o'clock. Some difficulty was experienced in securing horses at such short notice.

Most of the commands ordered out did not receive orders until 1 a. m. Sept. 11, but in 7 hours thereafter— which included 2 hours of railroad travel, the 9th Regiment, under Col. Dougherty, from Wilkesbarre, arrived. The 9th was called out at 1 o'clock by the ringing of the fire alarm, and at 4 o'clock 400 of the 450 were on the train traveling toward Hazleton. Then came the 13th, under Lieut.-Col. Mattes; the 4th, under Col. Case; the 8th, Col. Magee; the 12th, Col. Coryell, from Williamsport; Battery C, from Phoenixville, Capt. Denithorne; the Governor's Troop, Capt. Ott, from Harrisburg, and the City Troop of Philadelphia, Capt. Groome.

The two latter bodies reached Hazleton on the evening of Sept. 11.

Gen. Gobin, commander of the 3d Brigade, arrived early in the morning of Sept. 11, and established headquarters in the office of the division superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, from which point he assigned the commands to points on the outskirts and in the city. The 9th was sent to Hazle Park, commanding the road from Drifton, and another from Lattimer.

The 12th was sent to Donegal Hill, on the opposite side of the town, holding the Jeanesville road leading from Audenried. The 2d Battalion of the 8th Regiment was placed at Audenried, and was later joined by the 4th Regiment. The 13th went to Lattimer and took up a position overlooking the mines toward which the strikers were marching when the shooting occurred. The Governor's Troop remained at brigade headquarters, and Battery B was distributed among the different commands. Besides its usual equipment, the battery had two breech-loading field pieces and two gatling guns.

Thus, inside of 9 hours after the Governor had issued orders, the first body of troops were on the scene with full ranks. All the regiments reported with remarkably full ranks, considering the lateness of the hour the order to move was issued and the wide territory the brigade covered, and the mobilization is considered even better than when the troops assembled at Homestead. Gen. Gobin at once placed Hazleton under martial law, and strict observance of same was maintained, and the strictest discipline prevailed in the several commands. Through the establishment of a chain of signal stations and the use of the telegraph, Gen. Gobin was kept constantly in touch with the situation at all points, both day and night. In courier service the bicycle was found to be of great service. The presence of the military thus far has had the desired effect, and at this writing there had been no disorder.

NEW JERSEY.

The new armory of the 6th Regiment of New Jersey National Guard of Camden is a fine edifice and is the third of the National Guard armories erected by the State, and was completed within the State appropriation of \$148,000. The ground cost \$16,000, which made the total cost of the structure about \$175,000. The armory is built of brick, with a granite base and coping and brownstone trimmings. The administration building is three stories in height and opens upon a lofty and almost square drill shed of 160 by 186 feet. The lanterned roof is supported by 20 heavy steel trusses. A gallery capable of holding 2,000 persons extends around the four sides of the drill shed. The entire structure is lighted by electricity. In designing all of the State armories the New Jersey Military Board had in view the probable necessity of defending them against a mob, and they are made, as far as possible, forts as well as armories. Around the sides of the drill shed at the top of the heavy brick walls runs a parapet, shielded by an extension of the walls capped with granite. Semi-circular towers at the corners command the façade of the walls, while at frequent intervals there are loop and port holes which give a range for rifle fire that would keep a mob from gathering around the building. Sentries can be stationed on the parapet, commanding a wide range of view, without exposing themselves.

There is an improved rifle range 186 feet long in the basement of the armory. The marksman fires through an opening, and after his bullet pierces the target it is deflected by an ingenious steel shield which curves it around into a receptacle shaped somewhat like a conch shell. The powder smoke is drawn away through a wide ventilating duct by means of an electric exhaust fan. Adjoining the rifle range is a double bowling alley 80 feet long. The assembly room and officers' quarters on the second floor are finished in polished hard wood.

CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of Aug. 28, your Connecticut correspondent in his report of the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard, Aug. 16-21, criticises the reconnaissance in force made during that tour of duty. I will quote his words: "It (the attack) might have carried the day had they advanced to the attack with more caution. The fact that several battalions advanced at double time in column of fours on a road within three hundred yards of a machine gun and several companies lying in rifle pits on the crest of a hill detracted from the many good things about the attack."

Your correspondent evidently did not read the memorandum orders issued from brigade headquarters, the latter part of paragraph 4 directing how the reconnaissance in force shall be made. I will quote for his benefit: "At 2:30 p. m. the troops assembled on Roxbury road will move eastward, and, after crossing the bridge near Gorton's mill, proceed to make a reconnaissance in force against an enemy reported as seen on ground north of Dodge's pond."

You will notice that the orders distinctly state that after the troops have crossed the bridge a reconnaissance in force shall be made.

The defense occupied a position within 150 or 200 yards of the bridge, in disregard and defiance of the orders, which distinctly stated it should be crossed before the reconnaissance in force was made, and farther than this, they commenced firing with a machine gun on the advance guard of the column moving eastward, as it was approaching the said bridge and 200 yards west of it. So it seems to me that the criticism loses its point.

The attacking force tried faithfully to carry out the orders issued from brigade headquarters, and I think your correspondent could not have seen these orders or he would not have made that criticism, as I am sure he meant to be fair and just. He farther loses sight of the fact that two pieces of artillery had opened fire on the defense, and had placed the said machine gun hors de combat before the battalion came down the road, and that it did not exist and consequently could not fire on the advancing troops. Had the defense taken as much pains to comply with and carry out the most excellent plan as laid out by Lieutenant Arthur Murray and allowed distance enough for the attacking force to cross the bridge and make the reconnaissance in force, as it was intended, much valuable information could have been gained by all. As it was, the thing was finished before it was commenced.

What the officer commanding the advance guard should have done was to stop just as soon as fired on and insisted on the umpire making a decision right then and there. In justice to that officer, I will state that in conversation with him he told me that he decided when fired on to go ahead and ignore the mistake made by the defense, and obey orders, rather than what military science and common sense taught him, and which, perhaps, he will do again should he ever be placed in a like situation.

EX-STAFF OFFICER, C. N. G.

We publish this statement with pleasure. As it fully justifies the criticism of our correspondent, it is not necessary to reply to it. It is the nature of what the lawyers call "a confession and avoidance."—Editor "Journal."

Brig. Gen. Haven, Adj. Gen. of Connecticut, under date of Sept. 8, says: "The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his appreciation of the faithfulness and efficiency shown by the officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard at Camp Cooke, Aug. 16-21, ultimo. The small number of absentees from Camp

during the week, the uncomplaining manner in which the arduous labors in connection with the daily routine and outpost duty were performed, with the fine passage in review. Friday, is the best evidence of progressive work, as well as patient and careful attention to details. Especial praise is due the troops for the good order and discipline, which prevailed during the entire week of camp. The State of Connecticut provides liberally for her National Guard, and the conduct of the brigade at Camp Cooke is a sufficient guarantee that its confidence and generosity are thoroughly appreciated."

A State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and separate organization of the National Guard of Connecticut will take place at the Rifle Range, State Military Reservation, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 28. Three trophies are offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization of the Guard. The first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards, the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score, and the third prize to the next highest. When either trophy has been won three times by the team from one organization, it will become the property of that organization. The present status of the prizes is as follows: First prize: Bronze bust of ex-Gov. Luzon B. Morris, won by the 1st Regiment, 1894; 2d Regiment, 1895; 2d Regiment, 1896. Second prize, silver loving cup, won by the 3d Regiment, 1894; 2d Regiment, 1895; 3d Regiment, 1896. Third prize, etching of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, won by the 2d Regiment, 1894; 1st Regiment, 1895; 1st Regiment, 1896. Brig. Gen. Russell Frost will arrange the details of the match.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

In the 6th Battalion of Louisiana State Troops on Sept. 8, Maj. C. Julian Bartlett was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel and Senior Capt. E. W. Terry was unanimously elected Major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Maj. Bartlett.

Maj. Sheldon Potter, Judge Advocate 1st Brigade, was on Sept. 7 appointed Chief of Artillery, with rank of Colonel, in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The Springfield rifles which have been in the hands of the Massachusetts Militia for some years, have become much the worse for wear, and efforts are being made by Adj. Gen. Dalton to secure a new supply.

According to present arrangements, the rifle team of the 23d New York will visit Savannah, Ga., on Thanksgiving Day next and shoot a match against a team chosen from the 1st Battalion of Georgia Infantry and an artillery company.

Co. G, 22d New York, will hold a military concert in the Armory on Dec. 4. Capt. Smith, of Company F, has decided to withdraw his resignation.

The officers of the 22d New York have presented to Mrs. B. S. Beach, the wife of Surgeon Beach, 108 pieces of solid silver tableware and 2 sets of carvers of leading styles, procured from Messrs. Tiffany & Co. The table-

ware, which was all in a handsome oak box, was presented to the wife of the popular Surgeon in honor of her recent marriage.

The Armory of the 22d New York is to undergo some much needed improvement, including the remodeling of the rifle range.

Capt. Jas. B. Dewson, of Co. G, 7th Regt., an officer of long and efficient service, has relinquished command of his company after a service of over 25 years, and has requested to be placed on the retired list. He joined the 7th April 8, 1870.

2d Lieut. Gustav Volckenning, of Co. F, 13th Regt., New York, has resigned. 2d Lieut. Richard C. McCoy, 17th Sep. Co., New York, recently elected, has been commissioned. Col. William L. Watson, 13th Regt., New York, has ordered a drill for commissioned officers on Sept. 24, and for non-com's on Sept. 30. Maj. George D. Russell, assisted by Lieuts. George Kemp and D. Lynch, have been designated to have charge of the recruit class of the regiment.

The 12th Regiment, New York Athletic Association, will give open games in its armory on the evening of Monday, Oct. 25, under A. A. U. rules.

The N. G. of New York will receive the Springfield rifle and carbine, caliber 45, next month in exchange for the Remington gun caliber 50, with which it has been armed for some 24 years. A supply of cartridges and belts will also be received from the National Government. The old supplies are to be duly turned in to the Chief of Ordnance of the State. The old rifles will be retained until the close of the Creedmoor shooting season.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast of New York in recent orders publishes a number of amended laws relative to the National Guard passed this year. These refer to Section 14, composition of a battalion; Section 15, company, troop and battery organization; Section 34, duties of Inspector General; Section 38, Bureau of War Records of Rebellion; Section 125, allowance for headquarters; Section 126, allowance for military organizations; Section 20, field music; Section 162, when sheriffs or mayors may call on commanding officers for aid. Another order issued gives instruction for the classification of the property issued by the State to organizations of the National Guard and of the Naval Militia.

A telegram from Trondhjem says: "The British cruiser Champion arrived here this morning from Iceland. She reports that during firing practice near the coast of Iceland, with three other vessels of the British training squadron, one of her guns burst, wounding an officer and seven men. The injuries sustained by the officer and four of the men are serious, and they have been taken to the hospital here. The other vessels of the squadron will arrive on Saturday next."

A dry dock to cost \$12,500,000 is proposed for Simon's Bay, the naval station of Cape Town, Africa.

RIFLE RECORDS TO DATE.

The following shows the result in both the Hilton Trophy and inter-State matches since the competitions were first begun:

HILTON TROPHY.

Date of Match.	By Whom Won.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Agg. gate.
Sept. 19, 1878.	New York	345	370	329	1,044
Sept. 18, 1879.	New York	343	375	352	1,043
Sept. 15, 1880.	Div. of Missouri	342	364	317	1,023
Sept. 15, 1881.	New York	314	326	271	911
Sept. 16, 1882.	Pennsylvania	330	351	305	986
Sept. 28, 1883.	Michigan	342	384	340	1,066
Sept. 12, 1884.	Div. Atlantic	344	351	323	1,018
Sept. 21, 1885.	Div. Atlantic	343	343	311	997
Sept. 18, 1886.	Massachusetts	348	361	335	1,044
Sept. 16, 1887.	Massachusetts	362	382	352	1,096
Sept. 15, 1888.	Massachusetts	359	375	346	1,080
Sept. 14, 1889.	Massachusetts	364	361	332	1,057
Sept. 13, 1890.	Dist. of Col. b'a.	327	351	339	1,017
Sept. 5, 1891.	New York	335	392	338	1,065
Sept. 10, 1892.	Pennsylvania	356	370	330	1,056
Sept. 13, 1890.	Dist. of Col. b'a.	327	351	339	1,017
Sept. 5, 1894.	Pennsylvania	363	381	344	1,088
Sept. 5, 1895.	Dist. of Columbia	351	381	365	1,097
Sept. 4, 1896.	Dist. of Columbia	317	360	333	1,010
Sept. 3, 1897.	Georgia	349	389	348	1,084

INTER-STATE MATCH.

Date of Match	By Whom Won.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Agg. gate.
Sept. 30, 1875.	New York	446	418	864
Sept. 20, 1876.	Connecticut	443	386	829
Sept. 12, 1877.	California	499	496	995
Sept. 19, 1878.	New York	483	491	974
Sept. 18, 1879.	New York	491	419	1,010
Sept. 15, 1880.	New Jersey	471	488	959
Sept. 15, 1881.	New York	442	479	921
Sept. 16, 1882.	Pennsylvania	484	505	989
Sept. 28, 1883.	Michigan	486	527	1,013
Sept. 12, 1884.	Pennsylvania	518	527	1,045
Sept. 21, 1885.	Pennsylvania	496	518	1,014
Sept. 18, 1886.	Massachusetts	495	529	1,024
Sept. 16, 1887.	Massachusetts	503	511	1,014
Sept. 15, 1888.	Massachusetts	519	528	1,047
Sept. 14, 1889.	Massachusetts	505	540	1,045
Sept. 13, 1890.	New York	482	504	986
Sept. 5, 1891.	New York	490	536	1,026
Sept. 10, 1892.	Pennsylvania	515	536	1,051
Aug. 18, 1893.	Dist. of Columbia	509	518	1,027
Sept. 4, 1894.	New Jersey	506	538	1,044
Sept. 4, 1895.	Georgia	515	528	1,043
Sept. 4, 1896.	Georgia	517	531	1,048
Sept. 2, 1897.	Georgia	576	531	1,107

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BORN.

BAKER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22, 1897, to the wife of Surg. J. W. Baker, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BISHOP-DEARDOFF.—At Goshen, Ind., Sept. 28, 1897, Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 19th U. S. Inf., to Miss Agnes Dearthoff.

BROWN-DRESSER.—At Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Sept. 8, 1897, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, to Miss Natalie Bayard Dresser, daughter of the late George Warren Dresser, formerly an officer of the 4th U. S. Artillery.

HOFF-ROOSEVELT.—At Skaneateles, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1897, Ensign Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., to Miss Louise Dean Roosevelt, daughter of the late Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N.

RACHFORD-WHERRY.—At Fort Harrison, Mont., Sept. 7, 1897, Mr. B. K. Rachford, of Cincinnati, to Miss Gretchen Louise Wherry, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. M. Wherry, 2d U. S. Inf.

DIED.

BUTTS.—At Stillwater, Minn., on Sept. 11, 1897, Judge E. G. Butts, father of Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf.

FLAGG.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1897, Eliza Longworth Flagg, daughter of the late Comdr Henry Collins Flagg, U. S. N., and wife of Charles Willis Fisher.

HILL.—At her late residence, Mountain avenue, Maplewood, N. J., May Hill, beloved wife of Mr. L. W. Tenton, and youngest sister of the wife of Capt. P. M. B. Travis, 11th U. S. Inf.

KIMBALL.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 11, 1897, of peritonitis, 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, Q. M., 5th U. S. Inf.

MC CONIHE.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Sept. 9, 1897, Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel McConihe, Captain 14th U. S. Inf.

MOODY.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1897, Mrs. Octavia A. E. Moody, mother of the late Mrs. Shock, wife of Chief Engr. W. H. Shock, U. S. N.

TOWNSEND.—At Wayside Inn, Lake Luzerne, N. Y.,

Sept. 11, 1897, Gen. Frederick Townsend, formerly Lieutenant Colonel 9th U. S. Infantry and Adjutant General State of New York.

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A native of the old country who was detailed as a servant to an officer in command of a regiment, was engaged in announcing the arrival of the visitors at a dinner party.

For the first three or four parties of arrivals he would shout out "Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Bright-Thompson, Mrs. Archibald Bright-Thompson, Miss Georgina Bright-Thompson, Miss Arabella Bright-Thompson," and so on, so his master called him on one side and said: "Look here, Brannigan, don't be an ass; can't you see that's not the right way to announce visitors? What you want to do is to give out the names sharp and short—all at once; don't go fooling about with every name like that."

The very next batch was composed of Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Penny. Throwing aside the curtain, Michael gravely roared out—"Threepence!"—Seventh Regiment Gazette.

Patents granted Sept. 7 and Sept. 14, 1897, reported for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Glascock & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.: Thomas G. Bennett, New Haven, Conn., lever-locking means for firearms, 589,687; Thomas R. R. Ashton, North Deniliquin, New South Wales, magazine bolt-gun, 589,684; William B. Cowles, Cleveland, O., hydraulic system for closing water-tight bulkheads on board ships, 589,958; Hans Ratz, Berlin, Germany, system of anchoring earthworks, 589,856; Frank A. L. Grunow, New Orleans, La., propelling device for ships, 589,946; Decatur Morgan, Washington, D. C., sculling and propelling machine, 589,974; Otto Hartwich, Swinemunde, Germany, ships' form, 590,101; William Abbott & D. C. Hughes, Esq., Pa., spark deflector for smoke stacks, 590,012.

The London "Evening News" caricatures America's attitude toward Spain. It prints a big cartoon entitled "Get Off the Earth," representing Uncle Sam shaking his fist at a diminutive King Alfonso and saying, "You're just a nice size, and I reckon I've got to lick somebody."

A correspondent of the London "Times," who signs himself a "Man-of-War's Man," has been calling Capt. Mahan to task for depreciating the seamanship of Nelson, in questioning whether Nelson ever possessed, in a high degree, the knack of handling a ship with the utmost delicacy and precision.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Chas. Howard, last surviving child of Francis Scott Key, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," died Sept. 8 at Oakland, Md., aged 93. She was the eldest of Key's eleven children.

Gen. Frederick Townsend, who died Sept. 11, 1897, at Wayside Inn, Lake Luzerne, N. Y., was born in 1825, and in 1856 was appointed Adjutant General of the State of New York by Gov. King. His services were so highly appreciated that the next Governor re-appointed him and to him is due great credit for the promptness with which troops were sent to the field at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. He declined a re-appointment in 1861. Organized the Third New York Volunteers, with which he went to the front. In May, 1861, he was appointed Major of the 18th U. S. Infantry and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th U. S. Infantry in 1864. He rendered gallant service in the field, receiving the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General. He resigned in March, 1868, and was afterward Brigadier General in the National Guard of New York, and Adjutant General under Governor Cornell.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, on Sept. 13, 1897, issued a memorial order relative to the death of Gen. Frederick Townsend, recites his record, and among other things says: "Gen. Townsend's name has for years been, and will continue to be a household word in the military family of the State, the highest renown that can be awarded to his work, which has already borne such satisfactory fruit."

"Officers of the National Guard and the Naval Militia will wear the prescribed mourning for thirty days; the picture of Gen. Townsend in the office of the Adjutant General will be draped in mourning for the same period; flags on armories will be placed at half staff, and this office closed on Tuesday, the 14th instant, the day of the funeral of the man so thoroughly deserving the respect and admiration of those who at any time came in contact with him, who at all times proved himself a faithful servant of the State and the nation, and whose zeal and devotion are worthy of imitation."

1st Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, Q. M., 5th U. S. Inf., a meritorious officer, died of peritonitis at his station of duty, Fort McPherson, Ga., on Sept. 11. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Maine in 1882, was graduated in 1886, promoted to the 5th Infantry; commissioned 1st Lieutenant in April, 1893, and appointed Quartermaster of the 5th on Sept. 21 of that year. His death will be sincerely mourned by the regiment.

Col. Theodore Lyman, who died Sept. 10 at Nahant, Mass., was well known to many of the older officers of the Army, owing to his service during the War on the staff of Gen. Meade. He was a man of fortune and leisure whose public spirit prompted him to render much disinterested service.

The Nicaraguan Canal Commission has applied to the Navy Department for a vessel to carry it to Nicaragua and bring it back to the United States upon the completion of its work. The Dolphin is talked of for this duty.

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MEASURING THE EARTH.

The longest distance encompassed by the human vision, so far as the records go, is 183 miles, between the Uncompahgre Park in Colorado and Mount Ellen in Utah. This feat was accomplished by the surveyors of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who are now engaged, in conjunction with representatives of other nations, in making a new measurement of the earth. The observers on the Pacific Coast have been able to signal from Mount Shasta to Mount Helena, a distance of 190 miles, but have never been able to get a response. Between the other two peaks communication has been continuous for an hour or more on several occasions. The Uncompahgre Peak is 14,300 feet in height, while Mount Ellen is 13,400 feet. The longest distance that the human eye ever reached until this record was made, was between Algiers and Spain, a distance of 168 miles. The measuring of the earth which is now going on is no simple task. The width of the ocean can only be ascertained by astronomical observations. The observers at Greenwich and at Washington note each night the exact moment of the rising of certain stars, and then, by mathematical calculations, turn this difference in time into distance. The result is corrected and corroborated by further observations upon other stars, and by a series of experiments which furnish an average which is approximately accurate. The difference is seldom more than a small fraction of a second, and is attributed to atmospheric phenomena. The Pacific Ocean is measured in a similar manner by joint observations with the Lick telescope in California and that of the Imperial University at Japan at Tokio.—Marine Record, Cleveland, O.

FREDERIC REMINGTON.

We present here the cherubic face of Frederic Remington, a gentleman whose artistic work and writings have made him well known to the services. We are indebted for this portrait to Messrs. Harper & Brothers, to whose publications Mr. Remington is always a welcome contributor. Who does not know and enjoy his



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FRENCH ARMY.

A review of troops was held at St. Quentin Sept. 14, ostensibly in honor of the King of Siam, who is now visiting France, but really with the view to impressing him with the force available by the French in case of difficulties with his country, whose neighbor France is on the east. Seventy thousand troops marched past the King and President Faure, who accompanied his Majesty to St. Quentin. The object of the Government was evidently successful, for after the review the King attended a luncheon, where, in replying to a toast, he said that he had observed for himself and was impressed by the efficiency and discipline of the troops.

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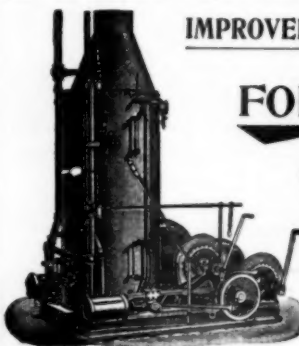
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